Air Quality

TIER I OPERATING PERMIT

Permittee	The Amalgamated Sugar Company LLC – Twin Falls
Permit Number	T1-2016.0017
Project ID	61695
Facility ID	083-00001
Facility Location	2320 Orchard Drive East Twin Falls, ID 83301

Permit Authority

This permit (a) is issued according to the "Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho" (Rules) (IDAPA 58.01.01.300–386) (b) incorporates all applicable terms and conditions of prior air quality permits issued by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) for the permitted source, unless the permittee emits toxic pollutants subject to state-only requirements pursuant to IDAPA 58.01.01.210 and the permittee elects not to incorporate those terms and conditions into this operating permit.

The permittee shall comply with the terms and conditions of this permit. The effective date of this permit is the date of signature by DEQ on this cover page.

Date Issued	DRAFT XX, 2017
Date Expires	DRAFT XX, 2022

Kelli Wetzel, Permit Writer

Mike Simon, Stationary Source Manager

Contents

1 Acronyms, Units, and Chemical Nomenclature

acfm	actual cubic feet per minute
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
B&W	Babcock and Wilcox Boiler
BACT	Best Available Control Technology
BMP	best management practices
Btu	British thermal unit
CAA	Clean Air Act
CAM	Compliance Assurance Monitoring
CaO	calcium oxide
CEMS	continuous emission monitoring systems
cfm	cubic feet per minute
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CI	compression ignition
CMS	continuous monitoring systems
CO	carbon monoxide
CO_2	carbon dioxide
CO_2e	CO_2 equivalent emissions
COMS	continuous opacity monitoring systems
DEQ	Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
dscf	dry standard cubic feet
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
FW	Foster Wheeler Boiler
GHG	greenhouse gases
gph	gallons per hour
gpm	gallons per minute
gr	grains (1 lb = 7,000 grains)
HAP	hazardous air pollutants
HHV	higher heating value
hp	horsepower
hr/yr	hours per consecutive 12-calendar-month period
ICE	internal combustion engines
IDAPA	a numbering designation for all administrative rules in Idaho promulgated in accordance with the Idaho Administrative Procedures Act
iwg	inches of water gauge
lb/hr	pounds per hour
MACT	Maximum Achievable Control Technology
mg/dscm	milligrams per dry standard cubic meter
MMBtu	million British thermal units
MMscf	million standard cubic feet
MRRR	Monitoring, Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements
MSP	monitoring system performance
NESHAP	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
ng/J	nanograms per joule
NO_2	nitrogen dioxide
NO_X	nitrogen oxides
NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
O&M	operation and maintenance
O2	oxygen
PC	permit condition

PM	particulate matter
$PM_{2.5}$	particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 2.5 micrometers
PM_{10}	particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers
ppm	parts per million
ppmw	parts per million by weight
PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
psig	pounds per square inch gauge
PTC	permit to construct
PTE	potential to emit
PW	process weight rate
QA/QC	quality assurance and quality control
QIP	quality improvement plan
RICE	reciprocating internal combustion engines
Rules	Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho
scf	standard cubic feet
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SO_2	sulfur dioxide
SO_X	sulfur oxides
T/day	tons per calendar day
T/hr	tons per hour
T/yr	tons per consecutive 12 calendar-month period
T1	Tier I operating permit
T2	Tier II operating permit
ULSD	ultra low sulfur diesel
U.S.C.	United States Code
VOC	volatile organic compound

2 Permit Scope

Purpose

2.1 This Tier I operating permit establishes facility-wide requirements in accordance with the Idaho State Implementation Plan (SIP) control strategy and the Rules.

This permit establishes Boiler MACT requirements for the Foster Wheeler Boiler, B&W Boiler, and Keeler Boiler. The Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) requirements are also modified for the B&W Boiler.

This permit is a Tier I operating permit renewal.

2.2 This Tier I operating permit incorporates Permit to Construct No. P-2012.0054, issued November 9, 2012.

2.3 This Tier I operating permit supersedes Tier I Operating Permit No. T1-050415, issued October 7, 2011.

Regulated Sources

Table 2.1 lists all sources of regulated emissions in this permit.

Table 2.1 Regulated Sources

Permit Section	Source	Control Equipment
3, 4, & 13	Foster Wheeler Boiler (S-B1) Operational capacity: 220,000 lb/hr steam Fuel: coal	Baghouse (A-B1)
3, 5, & 13	B&W Boiler (S-B2) Operational capacity: 250,000 lb/hr steam Fuels: coal, natural gas, combination of coal and gas	Baghouse (A-B2)
3, 6, & 13	Keeler Boiler (S-B3) Operational capacity: 80,000 lb/hr steam Fuel: natural gas	None
3 & 7	Pulp Dryer (S-D1) PW input rate: 74.8 T/hr Fuels: coal, natural gas, combination of coal and gas	Cyclone and spray-impingement-type scrubber (A-D1A, A-D1B)
3 & 8	Pellet Cooler No. 1 (S-D2) PW input rate: 8.3 T/hr Pellet Cooler No. 2 (S-D3) PW input rate: 8.3 T/hr	Cyclone (A-D2/3)
3 & 9	South Lime Kiln (S-K1) Lime rock input capacity: 102 T/day Fuel input capacity: 9.2 T/day of fuel Fuels: coke, anthracite coal North Belgian Lime Kiln (S-K2) Lime rock input: 238 T/day Fuel input capacity: 21 T/day Fuels: coke, anthracite coal	Exhaust vent scrubber (A-K1/2)
3 & 10	Process Slaker (S-K4) Operational capacity: 190 T/day CaO	Cyclone (A-K4)
3 & 11	Granulator System (P-W1A) with Baghouse (A-W1A) Operational capacity: 110,230 lb/hr wet sugar and ≤ 1,200 lb/hr steam usage	None
3 & 12	Pulp Dryer Material Handling (S-D4) Operational capacity: 469 T/day Lime Kiln Material Handling (S-K5) Operational capacity: 370 T/day Main mill (S-O5) Operational capacity: 105,000 gph juice Sulfur stove (S-O6) Operational capacity: 1.8 T/day sulfur	Baghouse (A-D4) Baghouse 1 (A-K5A) Baghouse 2 (A-K5B) None Sulfur tower (A-O6)

3 Facility-Wide Conditions

Table 3.1 contains a summary of requirements that apply generally to emissions units at the facility.

Table 3.1 Applicable Requirements Summary

Permit Conditions	Parameter	Limit/Standard Summary	Applicable Requirements Reference	Monitoring, Recordkeeping, and Reporting Requirements
3.1-3.4	Fugitive Dust	Reasonable control	IDAPA 58.01.01.650–651	3.2–3.4, 3.24, 3.29
3.5, 3.6	Odors	Reasonable control	IDAPA 58.01.01.775–776	3.6, 3.24, 3.29
3.7-3.9	Visible Emissions	20% opacity for no more than 3 minutes in any 60-minute period	IDAPA 58.01.01.625	3.8, 3.9, 3.24, 3.29
3.10-3.14	Excess Emissions	Compliance with IDAPA 58.01.01.130-136	IDAPA 58.01.01.130–136	3.10-3.14, 3.24, 3.29
3.15	PM	Natural gas only 0.015 gr/dscf at 3% O_2 Fuel oil only 0.05 gr/dscf at 3% O_2 Coal only 0.05 gr/dscf at 8% O_2	IDAPA 58.01.01.676–677 40 CFR 64	(see 4.8, 5.1, and 6.1)
3.16, 3.17	Sulfur Content	ASTM grade No. 1 fuel oil ≤ 0.3% by weight ASTM grade No. 2 fuel oil ≤ 0.5% by weight	IDAPA 58.01.01.725	3.17, 3.24, 3.29
3.18	Open Burning	Compliance with IDAPA 58.01.01.600-623	IDAPA 58.01.01.600–623	3.18, 3.24, 3.29
3.19	Asbestos	Compliance with 40 CFR 61, Subpart M	40 CFR 61, Subpart M	3.19, 3.24, 3.29
3.20	Accidental Release Prevention	Compliance with 40 CFR 68	40 CFR 68	3.20, 3.24, 3.29
3.21	Recycling and Emissions Reductions	Compliance with 40 CFR 82, Subpart F	40 CFR 82, Subpart F	3.21, 3.24, 3.29
3.22, 3.23	NSPS/NESHAP General Provisions	Compliance with 40 CFR 60/63, Subpart A	IDAPA 58.01.01.107.03	3.22, 3.23, 3.24, 3.29
3.24	Monitoring and Recordkeeping	Maintenance of required records	IDAPA 58.01.01.322.06	3.24, 3.29
3.25-3.28	Testing	Compliance testing	IDAPA 58.01.01.157	3.25–3.28, 3.24, 3.29
3.29	Reports and Certifications	Submittal of required reports, notifications, and certifications	IDAPA 58.01.01.322.08	3.29
3.30-3.32	O&M Manuals	Compliance with O&M Manuals	IDAPA 58.01.01.322.06	3.31-3.32, 3.24, 3.29
3.33	Incorporation of Federal Requirements by Reference	Compliance with applicable federal requirements referenced	IDAPA 58.01.01.107	3.33
3.34	Facility-Wide Emission Limits	Compliance with 40 CFR 52.21(r)(6)	PTC No. P-2012.0054	3.35-3.36
3.35-3.36	Annual Emissions Monitoring and Reporting	Compliance with 40 CFR 52.21(r)(6)	PTC No. P-2012.0054	3.35-3.36

Fugitive Dust

3.1 All reasonable precautions shall be taken to prevent particulate matter (PM) from becoming airborne in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.650–651.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.650–651, 3/30/07]

3.2 The permittee shall monitor and maintain records of the frequency and the method(s) used (e.g., water, chemical dust suppressants) to reasonably control fugitive emissions.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.06, 07, 5/1/94]

3.3 The permittee shall maintain records of all fugitive dust complaints received. The permittee shall take appropriate corrective action as expeditiously as practicable after receiving of a valid complaint. The records shall include, at a minimum, the date that each complaint was received and a description of the following: the complaint, the permittee's assessment of the validity of the complaint, any corrective action taken, and the date the corrective action was taken.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.06, 07, 5/1/94]

3.4 The permittee shall conduct a monthly facility wide inspection of potential sources of fugitive emissions during daylight hours and under normal operating conditions to ensure that the methods used to reasonably control fugitive emissions are effective. If fugitive emissions are not being reasonably controlled, the permittee shall take corrective action as expeditiously as practicable. The permittee shall maintain records of the results of each fugitive emissions inspection. The records shall include, at a minimum, the date of each inspection and a description of the following: the permittee's assessment of the conditions existing at the time fugitive emissions were present (if observed), any corrective action taken in response to the fugitive emissions, and the date the corrective action was taken.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.06, 07, 5/1/94]

Odors

3.5 The permittee shall not allow, suffer, cause, or permit the emission of odorous gases, liquids, or solids to the atmosphere in such quantities as to cause air pollution.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.775–776 (state only), 5/1/94]

3.6 The permittee shall maintain records of all odor complaints received. If the complaint has merit, the permittee shall take appropriate corrective action as expeditiously as practicable. The records shall include, at a minimum, the date that each complaint was received and a description of the following: the complaint, the permittee's assessment of the validity of the complaint, any corrective action taken, and the date the corrective action was taken.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.06, 07 (state only), 5/1/94]

Visible Emissions

3.7 The permittee shall not discharge any air pollutant to the atmosphere from any point of emission for a period or periods aggregating more than three minutes in any 60-minute period which is greater than 20% opacity as determined by procedures contained in IDAPA 58.01.01.625. These provisions shall not apply when the presence of uncombined water, NOx, and/or chlorine gas is the only reason for the failure of the emission to comply with the requirements of this section.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.625, 4/5/00]

3.8 Unless otherwise specified in this permit, the permittee shall conduct a monthly facility-wide inspection of potential sources of visible emissions, during daylight hours and under normal operating conditions. Sources that are monitored using a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) are not required to comply with this permit condition. The inspection shall consist of a see/no see evaluation for each potential source of visible emissions. If any visible emissions are present from any point of emission, the permittee shall either:

a) Take appropriate corrective action as expeditiously as practicable to eliminate the visible emissions. Within 24 hours of the initial see/no see evaluation and after the corrective action, the permittee shall conduct a see/no see evaluation of the emissions point in question. If the visible emissions are not eliminated, the permittee shall comply with b).

or

b) Perform a Method 9 opacity test in accordance with the procedures outlined in IDAPA 58.01.01.625. A minimum of 30 observations shall be recorded when conducting the opacity test. If opacity is greater than 20%, as measured using Method 9, for a period or periods aggregating more than three minutes in any 60-minute period, the permittee shall take all necessary corrective actions and report the period or periods as an excess emission in the annual compliance certification and in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.130–136.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.06, 5/1/94]

3.9 The permittee shall maintain records of the results of each visible emission inspection and each opacity test when conducted. The records shall include, at a minimum, the date and results of each inspection and test and a description of the following: the permittee's assessment of the conditions existing at the time visible emissions are present (if observed), any corrective action taken in response to the visible emissions, and the date corrective action was taken.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.07, 5/1/94]

Excess Emissions

Excess Emissions-General

3.10 The permittee shall comply with the procedures and requirements of IDAPA 58.01.01.130–136 for excess emissions. The provisions of IDAPA 58.01.01.130–136 shall govern in the event of conflicts between the excess emissions facility wide conditions (Permit Conditions 3.10 through 3.14) and the regulations of IDAPA 58.01.01.130–136.

During an excess emissions event, the permittee shall, with all practicable speed, initiate and complete appropriate and reasonable action to correct the conditions causing the excess emissions event; to reduce the frequency of occurrence of such events; to minimize the amount by which the emission standard is exceeded; and shall, as provided below or upon request of DEQ, submit a full report of such occurrence, including a statement of all known causes, and of the scheduling and nature of the actions to be taken.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.132, 4/5/00]

Excess Emissions-Startup, Shutdown, and Scheduled Maintenance

3.11 In all cases where startup, shutdown, or scheduled maintenance of any equipment or emission unit is expected to result or results in an excess emissions event, the permittee shall demonstrate compliance with IDAPA 58.01.01.133.01(a) through (d), including, but not limited to, the following:

- Prohibiting any scheduled startup, shutdown, or maintenance resulting in excess emissions shall occur during any period in which an Atmospheric Stagnation Advisory or a Wood Stove Curtailment Advisory has been declared by DEQ.
- Notifying DEQ of the excess emissions event as soon as reasonably possible, but no later than two hours prior to, the start of the event, unless the permittee demonstrates to DEQ's satisfaction that a shorter advance notice was necessary.
- Reporting and recording the information required pursuant to the excess emissions reporting and recordkeeping requirements (Permit Conditions 3.13 and 3.14) and IDAPA 58.01.01.135 and 136 for each excess emissions event due to startup, shutdown, or scheduled maintenance.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.133, 4/11/06]

Excess Emissions-Upset, Breakdown, or Safety Measures

3.12 In all cases where upset or breakdown of equipment or an emissions unit, or the initiation of safety measures, results or may result in an excess emissions event, the permittee shall demonstrate compliance with IDAPA 58.01.01.134.01(a) and (b) and the following:

- Immediately undertake all appropriate measures to reduce and, to the extent possible, eliminate excess emissions resulting from the event and to minimize the impact of such excess emissions on the ambient air quality and public health.
- Notify DEQ of any upset, breakdown, or safety event that results in excess emissions. Such notification shall identify the time, specific location, equipment or emissions unit involved, and (to the extent known) the cause(s) of the occurrence. The notification shall be given as soon as reasonably possible, but no later than 24 hours after the event, unless the permittee demonstrates to DEQ's satisfaction that the longer reporting period was necessary.
- Report and record the information required pursuant to the excess emissions reporting and recordkeeping facility wide conditions (Permit Conditions 3.13 and 3.14) and IDAPA 58.01.01.135 and 136 for each excess emissions event caused by an upset, breakdown, or safety measure.
- During any period of excess emissions caused by upset, breakdown, or operation under facility safety measures, DEQ may require the permittee to immediately reduce or cease operation of the equipment or emissions unit causing the period until such time as the condition causing the excess has been corrected or brought under control. Such action by DEQ shall be taken upon consideration of the factors listed in IDAPA 58.01.01.134.03 and after consultation with the permittee.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.134, 4/11/06]

Excess Emissions-Reporting and Recordkeeping

3.13 The permittee shall submit a written report to DEQ for each excess emissions event, no later than 15 days after the beginning of such an event. Each report shall contain the information specified in IDAPA 58.01.01.135.02.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.135, 4/11/06]

3.14 The permittee shall maintain excess emissions records at the facility for the most recent five calendar-year period. The excess emissions records shall be made available to DEQ upon request and shall include the information requested by IDAPA 58.01.01.136.03(a) and (b) as summarized in the following:

- An excess emissions log book for each emissions unit or piece of equipment containing copies of all reports that have been submitted to DEQ pursuant to IDAPA 58.01.01.135 for the particular emissions unit or equipment; and
- Copies of all startup, shutdown, and scheduled maintenance procedures and upset, breakdown, or safety preventative maintenance plans that have been developed by the permittee in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.133 and 134, and facility records as necessary to demonstrate compliance with such procedures and plans.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.136, 4/5/00]

Fuel-Burning Equipment

3.15 The permittee shall not discharge to the atmosphere from any fuel-burning equipment commencing operation on or after October 1, 1979, PM in excess of 0.015 grains per dry standard cubic foot (gr/dscf) of effluent gas corrected to 3% oxygen by volume for gas, 0.050 gr/dscf of effluent gas corrected to 3% oxygen by volume for liquid, 0.050 gr/dscf of effluent gas corrected to 8% oxygen by volume for coal, and 0.080 gr/dscf of effluent gas corrected to 8% oxygen by volume for wood products.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.676–677, 5/1/94]

Sulfur Content

3.16 The permittee shall not sell, distribute, use, or make available for use any of the following:

- Distillate fuel oil containing more than the following percentages of sulfur:
  - ASTM Grade 1 fuel oil, 0.3% by weight
  - ASTM Grade 2 fuel oil, 0.5% by weight
- Coal containing greater than 1.0% sulfur by weight
- DEQ may approve an exemption from these fuel sulfur content requirements (IDAPA 58.01.01.725.01 725.04) if the permittee demonstrates that, through control measures or other means, SO_2 emissions are equal to or less than those resulting from the combustion of fuels complying with these limitations.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.725, 3/29/10]

3.17 The permittee shall maintain documentation of supplier verification of distillate fuel oil or coal sulfur content on an as received basis.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.07, 5/1/94]

Open Burning

3.18 The permittee shall comply with the "Rules for Control of Open Burning" (IDAPA 58.01.01.600–623).

[IDAPA 58.01.01.600–623, 5/08/09]

Asbestos

3.19 NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart M—National Emission Standard for Asbestos

The permittee shall comply with all applicable requirements of 40 CFR 61, Subpart M—"National Emission Standard for Asbestos."

[40 CFR 61, Subpart M]

Accidental Release Prevention

3.20 A permittee of a stationary source that has more than a threshold quantity of a regulated substance in a process, as determined under 40 CFR 68.115, shall comply with the requirements of the "Chemical Accident Prevention Provisions" at 40 CFR 68 no later than the latest of the following dates:

- Three years after the date on which a regulated substance present above a threshold quantity is first listed under 40 CFR 68.130.
- The date on which a regulated substance is first present above a threshold quantity in a process.

[40 CFR 68.10 (a)]

Recycling and Emissions Reductions

3.21 40 CFR Part 82—Protection of Stratospheric Ozone

The permittee shall comply with applicable standards for recycling and emissions reduction of refrigerants and their substitutes pursuant to 40 CFR 82, Subpart F, "Recycling and Emissions Reduction."

[40 CFR 82, Subpart F]

NSPS/NESHAP General Provisions

3.22 NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart A-General Provisions

The permittee shall comply with the applicable requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart A-"General Provisions"-in accordance with 40 CFR 60.1. A summary of requirements for affected facilities is provided in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2 NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart A - Summary of General Provisions

Section	Subject	Summary of Section Requirements
60.4	Address	• All requests, reports, applications, submittals, and other communications associated with 40 CFR 60, Subpart(s) shall be submitted to: Twin Falls Regional Office 650 Addison Avenue West, Suite 110 Twin Falls, ID 83301
60.7(a), (b), and (f)	Notification and Recordkeeping	• Notification shall be furnished of commencement of construction postmarked no later than 30 days of such date. • Notification shall be furnished of initial startup postmarked within 15 days of such date. • Notification shall be furnished of any physical or operational change that may increase emissions postmarked 60 days before the change is made. • Records shall be maintained of the occurrence and duration of any startup, shutdown or malfunction; any malfunction of the air pollution control equipment; or any periods during which a CMS or monitoring device is inoperative. • Records shall be maintained, in a permanent form suitable for inspection, of all measurements, performance testing measurements, calibration checks, adjustments and maintenance performed, and other required information. Records shall be maintained for a period of two years following the date of such measurements, maintenance, reports, and records.
60.7(a),(c), (d), (e), and (f)	Notification and Recordkeeping (CMS)	• Excess emissions and monitoring systems performance report shall be submitted semiannually in accordance with the semiannual monitoring reports general provision and Subpart D (Permit Condition 4.7). Reports shall contain the information and be in the format specified in 40 CFR 60.7(c) and (d). • Records of CEMS subhourly measurements shall be maintained in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 60.7(f).
60.8	Performance Tests	• At least 30 days prior notice of any performance test shall be provided to afford the opportunity to have an observer to be present. • Within 60 days of achieving the maximum production rate, but not later 180 days after initial startup, performance test(s) shall be conducted and a written report of the results of such test(s) furnished. • Performance testing facilities shall be provided as follows: Sampling ports adequate for test methods applicable to such facility. Safe sampling platform(s). Safe access to sampling platform(s). Utilities for sampling and testing equipment. • Performance tests shall be conducted and data reduced in accordance with 40 CFR 60.8(b), (c), and (f)
60.11(a), (d), (f), and (g)	Compliance with Standards and Maintenance Requirements	• When performance tests are required, compliance with standards is determined by methods and procedures established by 40 CFR 60.8. • At all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, the owners and operators shall, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate any affected facility including associated air pollution control equipment in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. • For the purpose of submitting compliance certifications or establishing whether or not a person has violated or is in violation of any standard, nothing shall preclude the use, including the exclusive use, of any credible evidence or information, relevant to whether a source would have been in compliance with applicable requirements if the appropriate performance or compliance test or procedure had been performed.

Table 3.2 NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart A – Summary of General Provisions (continued)

Section	Subject	Summary of Section Requirements
60.11(b), (c), and (e)	Compliance with Standards and Maintenance Requirements (Opacity)	• Compliance with opacity standards shall be determined by Method 9 in Appendix A of 40 CFR 60. The permittee may elect to use COM measurements in lieu of Method 9, provided notification is made at least 30 days before the performance test. • The opacity standards shall apply at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown, malfunction, and as otherwise provided. • Opacity observations shall be conducted concurrently with the initial performance test required in 40 CFR 60.8 in accordance with the requirements and exceptions in 40 CFR 60.11(e).
60.12	Circumvention	• No permittee shall build, erect, install, or use any article, machine, equipment or process, the use of which conceals an emission which would otherwise constitute a violation of an applicable standard.
60.13	Monitoring Requirements (CMS)	• All CMS and monitoring devices shall be installed and operational prior to conducting performance tests required by 40 CFR 60.8. • A performance evaluation of the COMS or CEMS shall be conducted before or during any performance test and a written report of the results of the performance evaluation furnished. Reporting requirements include submitting performance evaluations reports within 60 days of the evaluations required by this section, and submitting results of the performance evaluations for the COM within 10 days before a performance test, if using a COM to determine compliance with opacity during a performance test instead of Method 9. • The zero and span calibration drifts must be checked at least once daily and adjusted in accordance with the requirements in 40 CFR 60.13(d). • The zero and upscale (span) calibration drifts of a COMS must be automatically, intrinsic to the opacity monitor, checked at least once daily. • Except for system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments, all CMS shall be in continuous operation and shall meet minimum frequency of operation requirements as specified in 40 CFR 60.13(e). • All CMS or monitoring devices shall be installed such that representative measurements of emissions or process parameters from the affected facility are obtained. CMS shall be located and installed in accordance with the requirements in 40 CFR 60.13(f) and (g). • Data shall be reduced and computed in accordance with the procedures in 40 CFR 60.13(h), (i), and (j).
60.14	Modification	• A physical or operational change which results in an increase in the emission rate to the atmosphere or any pollutant to which a standard applies shall be considered a modification, and upon modification an existing facility shall become an affected facility in accordance with the requirements and exemptions in 40 CFR 60.14. • Within 180 days of the completion of any physical or operational change, compliance with all applicable standards must be achieved.
60.15	Reconstruction	• An existing facility, upon reconstruction, becomes an affected facility, irrespective of any change in emission rate in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 60.15.

[40 CFR 60, Subpart A]

3.23 NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart A—General Provision

The permittee shall comply with the requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart A—"General Provisions." A summary of applicable requirements for affected sources is provided in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3 NSPS 40 CFR 63, Subpart A – Summary of General Provisions for Affected Sources

Section	Subject	Summary of Section Requirements
63.13	Address	• All requests, reports, applications, submittals, and other communications associated with 40 CFR 63, Subpart(s) shall be submitted to: Director Air and Waste US EPA 1200 Sixth Ave. Seattle, WA 98101 Twin Falls Regional Office 650 Addison Avenue West, Suite 110 Twin Falls, ID 83301
63.4(a)	Prohibited Activities	• No permittee must operate any affected source in violation of the requirements of 40 CFR 63 in accordance with 40 CFR 63.4(a). No permittee subject to the provisions of this part shall fail to keep records, notify, report, or revise reports as required under this part.
63.4(b)	Circumvention/ Fragmentation	• No permittee shall build, erect, install or use any article, machine, equipment, or process to conceal an emission that would otherwise constitute noncompliance with a relevant standard. • Fragmentation which divides ownership of an operation, within the same facility among various owners where there is no real change in control, will not affect applicability in accordance with 40 CFR 63.4(c).
63.6(b) and (c)	Compliance Dates	• The permittee of any new or reconstructed source must comply with the relevant standard as specified in 40 CFR 63.6(b). The permittee of a source that has an initial startup before the effective date of a relevant standard must comply not later than the standard's effective date in accordance with 40 CFR 63.6(b)(1). The permittee of a source that has an initial startup after the effective date of a relevant standard must comply upon startup of the source in accordance with 40 CFR 63.6(b)(2). • The permittee of any existing sources must comply with the relevant standard by the compliance date established in the applicable subpart or as specified in 40 CFR 63.6(c). The permittee of an area source that increases its emissions of hazardous air pollutants such that the source becomes a major source shall be subject to relevant standards for existing sources in accordance with 40 CFR 63.6(c)(5).
63.6(e) and (f)	Compliance with Standards and Maintenance Requirements (Non-Opacity)	• Non-opacity emission standards shall apply at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, and as otherwise specified, in accordance with 40 CFR 63.6(f).

Table 3.3 NSPS 40 CFR 63, Subpart A – Summary of General Provisions for Affected Sources (continued)

Section	Subject	Summary of Section Requirements
63.7	Performance Testing Requirements	• If required to do performance testing, the permittee must perform such tests within 180 days of the compliance date in accordance with 40 CFR 63.7(a). • The permittee must notify in writing of the intention to conduct a performance test at least 60 calendar days before the performance test is initially scheduled to begin to allow review of the site-specific test plan and to have an observer present during the test in accordance with 40 CFR 63.7(b). • Before conducting a required performance test, the permittee shall develop and, if requested, shall submit a site-specific test plan for approval in accordance with 40 CFR 63.7(c). The test plan shall include a test program summary, the test schedule, data quality objectives, and both an internal and external quality assurance (QA) program. • If required to do performance testing, the permittee shall provide performance testing facilities in accordance with 40 CFR 63.7(d): Sampling ports adequate for test methods applicable to such source. Safe sampling platform(s); Safe access to sampling platform(s); Utilities for sampling and testing equipment; and Any other facilities deemed necessary for safe and adequate testing of a source. • Performance tests shall be conducted and data reduced in accordance with 40 CFR 63.7(e) and (f). • The permittee shall report the results of the performance test before the close of business on the 60th day following the completion of the test, unless specified or approved otherwise in accordance with 40 CFR 63.7(g).
63.9	Notification Requirements	• The permittee of an affected source that has an initial startup before the effective date of a relevant standard shall notify in writing that the source is subject to the relevant standard, in accordance with 40 CFR 63.9(b)(2). The notification, which shall be submitted not later than 120 calendar days after the effective date of the relevant standard (or within 120 calendar days after the source becomes subject to the relevant standard), shall provide the following information: The name and address of the permittee; The address (i.e., physical location) of the affected source; An identification of the relevant standard, or other requirement, that is the basis of the notification and the source's compliance date; A brief description of the nature, size, design, and method of operation of the source and an identification of the types of emission points within the affected source subject to the relevant standard and types of hazardous air pollutants emitted; and A statement of whether the affected source is a major source or an area source. • The permittee of a new or reconstructed major affected source for which an application for approval of construction or reconstruction is required must provide the following information in writing in accordance with 40 CFR 63.9(b)(4): A notification of intention to construct a new major-emitting affected source, reconstruct a major-emitting affected source, or reconstruct a major source such that the source becomes a major-emitting affected source; A notification of the actual date of startup of the source delivered or postmarked within 15 calendar days after that date. • The permittee of a new or reconstructed affected source for which an application for approval of construction or reconstruction is not required must provide the following information in writing in accordance with 40 CFR 63.9(b)(5): A notification of intention to construct a new affected source, reconstruct an affected source, or reconstruct a source such that the source becomes an affected source, and A notification of the actual date of startup of the source delivered or postmarked within 15 calendar days after that date. Unless the permittee has requested and received prior permission, the notification must include the information required in the application for approval of construction or reconstruction as specified in 40 CFR 63.5(d)(1).

Table 3.3 NSPS 40 CFR 63, Subpart A – Summary of General Provisions for Affected Sources (continued)

Section	Subject	Summary of Section Requirements
63.9	Notification Requirements (continued)	• The permittee shall notify in writing of his or her intention to conduct a performance test at least 60 calendar days before the performance test is scheduled to begin to allow the opportunity to review and approve the site-specific test plan required by 40 CFR 63.7(c), and to have an observer present during the test. • The permittee of an affected source shall notify in writing of the anticipated date for conducting the opacity or visible emission observations in accordance with 40 CFR 63.9(f), if such observations are required. • If a permittee submits estimates or preliminary information in an application in place of the actual emissions data or control efficiencies, the permittee shall submit the actual emissions data and other correct information as soon as available but no later than with the initial notification of compliance status required in this section in accordance with 40 CFR 63.9(h)(5). • Any change in the information already provided under this section shall be provided in writing within 15 calendar days after the change in accordance with 40 CFR 63.9(j).
63.10	Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements	• The permittee shall maintain files of all required information recorded in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious inspection and review in accordance with 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1). The files shall be retained for at least 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record. At a minimum, the most recent 2 years of data shall be retained on site. • The permittee shall maintain relevant records of the following in accordance with 40 CFR 63.10(b)(2); The occurrence and duration of each startup or shutdown when the startup or shutdown causes the source to exceed any applicable emission limitation in the relevant emission standards; All required maintenance performed on the air pollution control and monitoring equipment; Each period during which a CMS is malfunctioning or inoperative (including out-of-control periods); All required measurements needed to demonstrate compliance with a relevant standard (including, but not limited to, 15-minute averages of CMS data, raw performance testing measurements, and raw performance evaluation measurements, that support data that the source is required to report); All results of performance tests, CMS performance evaluations, and opacity and visible emission observations; All measurements as may be necessary to determine the conditions of performance tests and performance evaluations; All CMS calibration checks; All adjustments and maintenance performed on CMS; All emission levels relative to the criterion for obtaining permission to use an alternative to the relative accuracy test, if the source has been granted such permission under 40 CFR 63.8(f)(6); and All documentation supporting initial notifications and notifications of compliance status under 40 CFR 63.9.

[40 CFR 63, Subpart A]

Monitoring and Recordkeeping

3.24 The permittee shall maintain sufficient records to ensure compliance with all of the terms and conditions of this operating permit. Monitoring records shall include, but not be limited to, the following: (a) the date, place, and times of sampling or measurements; (b) the date analyses were performed; (c) the company or entity that performed the analyses; (d) the analytical techniques or methods used; (e) the results of such analyses; and (f) the operating conditions existing at the time of sampling or measurement. All monitoring records and support information shall be retained for a period of at least five years from the date of the monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. Supporting information includes, but is not limited to, all calibration and maintenance records, all original strip-chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, and copies of all reports required by this permit. All records required to be maintained by this permit shall be made available in either hard copy or electronic format to DEQ representatives upon request.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.06, 07, 5/1/94]

Performance Testing

3.25 If performance testing is required, the permittee shall provide notice of intent to test to DEQ at least 15 days prior to the scheduled test or shorter time period as provided in a permit, order, consent decree, or by DEQ approval. DEQ may, at its option, have an observer present at any emissions tests conducted on a source. DEQ requests such testing not be performed on weekends or state holidays.

3.26 All testing shall be conducted in accordance with the procedures in IDAPA 58.01.01.157. Without prior DEQ approval, any alternative testing is conducted solely at the permittee's risk. If the permittee fails to obtain prior written approval by DEQ for any testing deviations, DEQ may determine that the testing does not satisfy the testing requirements. Therefore, prior to conducting any performance test, the permittee is encouraged to submit in writing to DEQ, at least 30 days in advance, the following for approval:

- The type of method to be used.
- Any extenuating or unusual circumstances regarding the proposed test.
- The proposed schedule for conducting and reporting the test.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.157, 4/5/00; IDAPA 58.01.01.322.06, 08.a, 09, 5/1/94]

3.27 Within 60 days following the date in which a performance test required by this permit is concluded, the permittee shall submit to DEQ a performance test report. The report shall include a description of the process, identification of the test method(s) used, equipment used, all process operating data collected during the test period, and test results, as well as raw test data and associated documentation, including any approved test protocol.

3.28 The proposed test date(s), test date rescheduling notice(s), compliance test report, and all other correspondence shall be sent to the DEQ address specified in the "Reports and Certifications" facility wide condition (Permit Condition 3.29).

[IDAPA 58.01.01.157, 4/5/00; IDAPA 58.01.01.322.06, 08.a, 09, 5/1/94]

Reports and Certifications

3.29 All periodic reports and certifications required by this permit shall be submitted to DEQ within 30 days of the end of each specified reporting period. Excess emissions reports and notifications shall be submitted in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.130–136. Reports, certifications, and notifications shall be submitted to:

Air Quality Permit Compliance
Department of Environmental Quality
Twin Falls Regional Office
650 Addison Avenue West, Suite 110
Twin Falls, ID 83301
Phone: (208) 736-2190
Fax: (208) 736-2194

The periodic compliance certification required in the general provisions (General Provision 16.22) shall also be submitted within 30 days of the end of the specified reporting period to:

EPA Region 10
Air Operating Permits, OAQ-107
1200 Sixth Ave.
Seattle, WA 98101

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.08, 11, 4/5/00]

O&M Manuals

3.30 The permittee shall maintain an operation and maintenance (O&M) manual for the appropriate emission control equipment and any associated CAM monitoring equipment for each of the following sources: (a) the B&W Boiler, (b) the Pulp Dryer, (c) the Pellet Coolers, (d) the Lime Kilns, and (e) the Process Slaker.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.08, 11, 4/5/00]

3.31 The O&M manual shall be developed by the permittee and based upon, but independent of, the manufacturer supplied operating manual(s). The O&M manuals shall include, at a minimum:

- A general description of the control equipment;
- Procedures and schedule for inspecting and maintaining the control equipment that will be followed to ensure compliance with emission limits, the control equipment maintenance and operation general provision, and the manufacturer's specifications;
- Schedule and procedures for corrective action that will be taken if visible emissions are present from the control equipment at any time, including procedures to determine whether bags or cartridges are ruptured, and procedures to determine if bags or cartridges are not appropriately secured in place;
- Procedures for normal operating conditions, startup, shutdown, and maintenance;
- Procedures for periodic calibration of the scrubber water flow meter and pressure drop monitors associated with the Pulp Dryer on at least an annual basis, including calibration to an accuracy of within ±5% in gallons per minute, or within ±5% inches of water gauge, as appropriate. The monitors shall be calibrated on at least an annual basis or as specified by the manufacturer;
- Procedures for upset conditions and corrective actions to be taken;
- Methods of preventing malfunctions;
- Provisions for inspection on at least an annual basis;
- Quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) practices to ensure data validity for the COMS associated with the B&W Boiler, and the scrubber water flow meter and pressure drop monitor associated with the Pulp Dryer. QA/QC practices shall comply with manufacturer's recommendations or as otherwise approved by DEQ.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.06, 5/1/94]

3.32 The permittee shall maintain and operate the control equipment in accordance with the O&M manual. The procedures specified in the O&M manual are incorporated by reference into this permit and are enforceable permit conditions. The O&M manual and copies of any manufacturer's manual(s) and recommendations shall be maintained onsite and shall be made available to DEQ representatives upon request. The permittee shall keep records of maintenance activities for a period of five years, in accordance with the monitoring and recordkeeping facility-wide condition. Any changes to the O&M manual shall be submitted to DEQ with the semi-annual monitoring reports for the relevant compliance reporting period.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.06, 07, 5/1/94]

Incorporation of Federal Requirements by Reference

3.33 Unless expressly provided otherwise, any reference in this permit to any document identified in IDAPA 58.01.01.107.03 shall constitute the full incorporation into this permit of that document for the purposes of the reference, including any notes and appendices therein. Documents include, but are not limited to:

- Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources (NSPS), 40 CFR Part 60
- National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories (NESHAP), 40 CFR Part 63

For permit conditions referencing or cited in accordance with any document incorporated by reference (including permit conditions identified as NSPS or NESHAP), should there be any conflict between the requirements of the permit condition and the requirements of the document, the requirements of the document shall govern, including any amendments to that regulation.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.107, 4/7/11]

Facility-Wide Emission Limits

3.34 The facility-wide emissions shall not exceed any corresponding emissions rate limits listed below:

Table 3.4 Facility Wide Limits

PM_{10}[(b)] T/yr[(c)]	SO_2 T/yr[(c)]	NO_x T/yr[(c)]	CO T/yr[(c)]	VOC T/yr[(c)]
352	2219	1228	2001	68

a In absence of any other credible evidence, compliance is ensured by complying with permit operating, monitoring, and record keeping requirements.
b Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal ten (10) micrometers, including condensable particulate as defined in IDAPA 58.01.01.006.
c Tons per beet campaign year.

[PTC No. P-2012.0054, 11/09/12]

Annual Emissions Monitoring and Reporting

3.35 The permittee shall monitor the facility-wide emissions of PM, PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, SO_2, NO_x, and CO each beet campaign year, defined as September 1 through August 31, for a period of 10 years following the issuance of P-2012.0054, issued on November 9, 2012, in accordance with 40 CFR 52.21(r)(6). Records of annual emissions shall be calculated and maintained in tons per year on a beet campaign year basis.

[PTC No. P-2012.0054, 11/09/12]

3.36 The permittee shall submit a report to DEQ if facility-wide annual emissions of PM, PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, SO_2, NO_x, or CO exceed baseline actual emissions as listed in Table 3.4 by a significant amount, and if such emissions differ from the preconstruction projection as determined in accordance with 40 CFR 52.21(r)(6)(v). The report shall be submitted to DEQ within 60 days after the end of such year and shall contain the following:

- The name, address and telephone number of the major stationary source;
- The annual emissions as calculated pursuant to 40 CFR 52.21(r)(6)(iii); and
- Any other information that the permittee wishes to include in the report (e.g., an explanation as to why the emissions differ from the preconstruction projection).

[PTC No. P-2012.0054, 11/09/12]

4 Foster Wheeler Boiler

Summary Description

This section provides a summary description of the Foster Wheeler Boiler, and has been provided for informational purposes only.

With a maximum operational capacity of 220,000 pounds of steam per hour, the Foster Wheeler Boiler is a coal-fired spreader-stoker that provides steam for beet processing and electricity generation.

Table 4.1 describes the devices used to control emissions from the Foster Wheeler Boiler.

Table 4.1 Foster Wheeler Boiler Description

Emissions Units / Processes	Control Devices
Foster Wheeler Boiler (S-B1)	Baghouse (A-B1)

Table 4.2 contains only a summary of the requirements that apply to the Foster Wheeler Boiler. Specific permit requirements are listed below.

Table 4.2 Applicable Requirements Summary

Permit Conditions	Parameter	Limit/Standard Summary	Applicable Requirements Reference	Operating, Monitoring, and Recordkeeping Requirements
4.1	Visible Emissions (opacity)	20% opacity, except for 27% or less for one 6-minute period per hour	40 CFR 60.42(a)(2)	4.4–4.7, 3.22, 3.24, 3.29
3.7		20% opacity for no more than 3 minutes in any 60-minute period	IDAPA 58.01.01.625	2.8–2.9, 3.24, 3.29
4.1	PM	0.10 lb/MMBtu	40 CFR 60.42(a)(1), 40 CFR 64	4.4–4.7, 3.22, 4.10–4.15, 3.24, 3.29
4.8		0.100 gr/dscf at 8% O_2	IDAPA 58.01.01.677, 40 CFR 64	4.10–4.15, 3.24, 3.29
4.2	SO_2	1.2 lb/MMBtu	40 CFR 60.43(a)(2)	4.4–4.7, 3.22, 3.24, 3.29
4.3	NO_x	0.70 lb/MMBtu	40 CFR 60.44(a)(3)	4.4–4.7, 3.22, 2.29–2.30
4.9	Fuel	Coal only, except during startup	IDAPA 58.01.01.322.01	4.9

New Source Performance Standards 40 CFR 60, Subpart D

4.1 NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart D – Standard for PM

On and after the date on which the performance test required to be conducted by 40 CFR 60.8 is completed, the permittee shall not cause to be discharged to the atmosphere from any affected facility any gases which:

- Contain PM in excess of 43 nanograms per joule (ng/J) heat input (0.10 lb/MMBtu) derived from fossil fuel or fossil fuel and wood residue.
- Exhibit greater than 20% opacity, except for one six-minute period per hour of not more than 27% opacity.

[40 CFR 60.42(a)]

4.2 NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart D – Standard for SO_2

On and after the date on which the performance test required to be conducted by 40 CFR 60.8 is completed, the permittee shall not cause to be discharged to the atmosphere from any affected facility any gases which contain sulfur dioxide (SO_2) in excess of 520 ng/J heat input (1.2 lb/MMBtu) derived from solid fossil fuel.

[40 CFR 60.43(a)(2)]

4.3 NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart D – Standard for NO_X

On and after the date on which the performance test required to be conducted by 40 CFR 60.8 is completed, the permittee shall not cause to be discharged to the atmosphere from any affected facility any gases which contain NO_X, expressed as NO_2, in excess of 300 nanograms per joule heat input (0.70 lb/MMBtu) derived from solid fossil fuel.

[40 CFR 60.44(a)(3)]

4.4 NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart D – CMS Emissions and Fuel Monitoring

The permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate CMS for measuring the opacity of emissions, SO_2 emissions, NO_X emissions, and either O_2 or CO_2 except as provided in 40 CFR 60.45(b).

[40 CFR 60.45(a)]

4.5 NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart D – CMS Methods and Procedures

For performance evaluations under 40 CFR 60.13(c) and calibration checks under 40 CFR 60.13(d), the following procedures shall be used:

- Methods 6, 7, and 3B of Appendix A to 40 CFR 60, as applicable, shall be used for the performance evaluations of SO_2 and NO_X continuous monitoring systems. Acceptable alternative methods for Methods 6, 7, and 3B are listed in 40 CFR 60.46(d).

- SO_2 or NO, as applicable shall be used for preparing calibration gas mixtures under Performance Specification 2 of Appendix B to 40 CFR 60.

- The span value for SO_2 shall be 1,000 ppm, or shall otherwise be determined in accordance with 40 CFR 60.45(c)(3).

- The span values for opacity and NO_X shall be determined in accordance with 40 CFR 60.45(c)(3).

[40 CFR 60.45(c)]

4.6 NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart D – CMS Data

For any CEMS installed under 40 CFR 60.45(a), the conversion procedures of 40 CFR 60.45(e) shall be used to convert the continuous monitoring data into units of the applicable standards (ng/J, lb/MMBtu).

When a CEMS for measuring O_2 is selected, the measurement of the pollutant concentration and O_2 concentration shall each be on a consistent basis. Emission rates shall each be determined on a consistent basis using the calculations of Test Method 19 in Appendix A to 40 CFR Part 60, or shall be determined using alternative procedures approved by DEQ in accordance with 40 CFR 60.45(e)(1).

[40 CFR 60.45(e),(f)]

4.7 NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart D – CMS Excess Emissions Reporting

Excess emissions and monitoring system performance (MSP) reports shall be submitted to DEQ semiannually for each six-month period in the calendar year. All semiannual reports shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of each six-month period. Each excess emission and MSP report shall include the information required in 40 CFR 60.7(c). Periods of excess emissions and monitoring systems downtime that shall be reported are defined as follows:

- Opacity excess emissions are defined as any six-minute period during which the average opacity of emissions exceeds 20% opacity, except that one six-minute average per hour of up to 27% opacity need not be reported.
- SO_2 excess emissions for affected facilities are defined as any three-hour period during which the average emissions (arithmetic average of three contiguous one-hour periods) of SO_2 as measured by a CEMS exceed the applicable standard under 40 CFR 60.43.
- NO_X excess emissions for affected facilities using a CEMS for measuring NO_X are defined as any three-hour period during which the average emissions (arithmetic average of three contiguous one-hour periods) exceed the applicable standards in 40 CFR 60.44.

[40 CFR 60.45(g)]

Emission Limits

4.8 PM Limit

The permittee shall not discharge to the atmosphere from the Foster Wheeler Boiler, PM in excess of 0.100 gr/dscf corrected to 8% O_2 concentration.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.677, 5/1/94]

4.9 Fuel Limit

The Foster Wheeler Boiler shall be fueled exclusively by coal, except during startup when fuel oil may also be used to ignite the coal.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.01, 3/19/99]

5 B&W Boiler

Summary Description

This section provides a summary description of the Babcock & Wilcox Boiler (B&W Boiler), and has been provided for informational purposes only.

The B&W Boiler has a maximum operational capacity of 250,000 pounds of steam per hour or 268 MMBtu per hour of heat input rate. The B&W Boiler can be fired on natural gas, pulverized coal, or a combination of the two fuels, and is used to provide steam for beet processing and electricity generation.

Table 5.1 describes the devices used to control emissions from the B&W Boiler.

Table 5.1 B&W Boiler Description

Emissions Units / Processes	Control Devices
B&W Boiler (S-B2)	Baghouse (A-B2)

Table 5.2 contains only a summary of the requirements that apply to the B&W Boiler. Specific permit requirements are listed below.

Table 5.2 Applicable Requirements Summary

Permit Conditions	Parameter	Limit/Standard Summary	Applicable Requirements Reference	Operating, Monitoring, and Recordkeeping Requirements
5.1	PM	Coal only 0.100 gr/dscf at 8% O2 Coal and natural gas 0.100* X + 0.011 *Y at 8% O2 Natural gas only 0.015 gr/dscf at 3% O2	IDAPA 58.01.01.677–678, 40 CFR 64	5.4 -5.9, 3.24, 3.29
3.7	Visible emissions	20% opacity for no more than 3 minutes in any 60-minute period	IDAPA 58.01.01.625	3.8–3.9, 3.24, 3.29
5.2	Fuel	Coal and/or natural gas	IDAPA 58.01.01.322.01	5.3

Emission Limits

5.1 PM Limit

The permittee shall not discharge to the atmosphere from any fuel-burning equipment in operation prior to October 1, 1979 or with a maximum rated input of less than 10 MMBtu/hr, PM in excess of the concentrations shown in Table 5.3. The effluent gas volume shall be corrected to the oxygen concentration shown. When two or more types of fuel are burned concurrently, the allowable emission shall be determined by proportioning the gross heat input and emission standards for each fuel.

Table 5.3 Fuel-Burning Equipment Grain-Loading Standards

Fuel Type	Allowable Particulate Emissions	Percent Oxygen
Coal, or the combination of coal and natural gas	0.100*X + 0.011*Y[(a)]	8%
Gas only	0.015 gr/dscf	3%

a X is the percentage of total heating input derived from the combustion of coal;
Y is the percentage of total heating input derived from the combustion of natural gas.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.677-678, 5/1/94]

Operating Requirements

5.2 Fuel Requirement

The B&W Boiler shall be fueled on coal, natural gas, or any combination of coal and natural gas.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.01, 3/19/99]

Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements

5.3 Fuel Monitoring

The permittee shall monitor and record the boiler fuel type whenever the fuel type is changed. The records shall be maintained in accordance with the monitoring and recordkeeping facility-wide condition (Permit Condition 3.24). Fuel type in this section means natural gas only, coal only, or the combination of natural gas and coal.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.06, 07, 5/1/94]

6 Keeler Boiler

Summary Description

This section provides a summary description of the Keeler Boiler, and has been provided for informational purposes only.

The Keeler Boiler is rated at 80,000 pounds of steam per hour, per the permit application. The steam generated by this boiler is used for the process. Emissions are uncontrolled.

Table 6.1 describes the devices used to control emissions from the Keeler Boiler.

Table 6.1 Keeler Boiler Description

Emissions Units / Processes	Control Devices
Keeler Boiler (S-B3)	None

Table 6.2 contains only a summary of the requirements that apply to the Keeler Boiler. Specific permit requirements are listed below.

Table 6.2 Applicable Requirements Summary

Permit Conditions	Parameter	Limit/Standard Summary	Applicable Requirements Reference	Operating, Monitoring, and Recordkeeping Requirements
3.7	Visible emissions	20% opacity for no more than 3 minutes in any 60-minute period	IDAPA 58.01.01.625	3.8–3.9, 3.24, 3.29
6.1	PM	0.015 gr/dscf at 3% O2	IDAPA 58.01.01.676–677	6.1
6.2	Fuel	Natural gas only	IDAPA 58.01.01.322.01	6.2

Emission Limits

6.1 PM Emission Limit

The permittee shall not discharge to the atmosphere from the Keeler Boiler PM in excess of 0.015 gr/dscf of effluent gas corrected to 3% O_2 by volume for gas.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.676-677, 5/1/94]

Operating Requirements

6.2 Fuel Restriction

The permittee shall only use natural gas as fuel in the Keeler Boiler.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.01, 3/19/99]

7 Pulp Dryer

Summary Description

This section provides a summary description of the Pulp Dryer, and has been provided for informational purposes only.

The direct-fired Pulp Dryer is used to dry pressed beet pulp. The dryer can be fired on natural gas, pulverized coal, or a combination of the two fuels. Exhaust gasses from the dryer are split into two streams. Each stream passes through a cyclone and a spray-impingement-type scrubber in series. The dryer has a design capacity of 74.5 tons per hour process weight input rate (total input includes press pulp, fuel and additives). The process weight input rate has the same meaning as defined in IDAPA 58.01.01.006.

Table 7.1 describes the devices used to control emissions from the Pulp Dryer.

Table 7.1 Pulp Dryer Description

Emissions Units / Processes	Control Devices
Pulp Dryer (S-D1)	Both exhaust streams have one cyclone and one spray-impingement scrubber in series

Table 7.2 contains only a summary of the requirements that apply to the Pulp Dryer. Specific permit requirements are listed below.

Table 7.2 Applicable Requirements Summary

Permit Conditions	Parameter	Limit/Standard Summary	Applicable Requirements Reference	Operating, Monitoring, and Recordkeeping Requirements
3.7	Visible emissions	20% opacity for no more than 3 minutes in any 60-minute period	IDAPA 58.01.01.625	3.8–3.9, 3.24, 3.29
7.1	PM (water flow, pressure drop)	$E = 0.02518(PW)^{0.67}$ (for PW<60,000) $E = 23.84(PW)^{0.11}-40$ (for PW≥60,000)	IDAPA 58.01.01.703 40 CFR 64	7.2–7.3, 7.4–7.10, 3.24, 3.29
7.11	PM Performance Testing	Once every 5 years	IDAPA 58.01.01.322.06	7.11, 3.25–3.28, 3.24, 3.29

Emission Limits

7.1 PM Limit

The permittee shall not emit PM to the atmosphere from any equipment used exclusively to dehydrate sugar beet pulp in excess of the amount shown in the following equations, where E is the total rate of emission from all emission points from the source in pounds per hour and PW is the process weight rate in pounds per hour:

- If PW is less than 60,000 lb/hr,

  $E = 0.02518(PW)^{0.67}$

- If PW is greater than or equal to 60,000 lb/hr,

  $E = 23.84(PW)^{0.11} - 40$

[IDAPA 58.01.01.703, 4/5/00]

Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements

7.2 Process Weight Recordkeeping

The permittee shall record the process weight input rate for the Pulp Dryer monthly. It shall be calculated in accordance with procedures approved by DEQ.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.06, 07, 5/1/94]

7.3 Visible Emissions Monitoring

The permittee shall conduct weekly visible emissions observations during daylight hours and under normal operating conditions. If any level of visible emissions is present, a certified visible emissions reader shall perform a visible emissions reading in accordance with the procedures contained in IDAPA 58.01.01.625. A minimum of 30 observations shall be recorded. If visible emissions are not present, the permittee shall observe the emissions point for at least six minutes to document that there are no visible emissions. The permittee shall maintain records of the results of each visible emission inspection and each opacity test when conducted as required in the visible emissions recordkeeping requirement (Permit Condition 3.9).

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.06, 07, 5/1/94]

Compliance Assurance Monitoring – 40 CFR 64

7.4 CAM 40 CFR 64 – Approved Monitoring

The permittee shall comply with the approved monitoring requirements for the Pulp Dryer specified in Table 7.3.

Table 7.3 Summary of CAM Requirements For The Pulp Dryer

Control Device	Pollutant	Limit[a,b]	Indicator[a]	Monitoring Approach[a]	Indicator Range[a]
Scrubber (A-D4), North Stack (P-D1A) and Scrubber (A-D4), South Stack (P-D1B)	PM	$E = 0.02518(PW)^{0.67}$ (for PW<60,000) $E = 23.84(PW)^{0.11}-40$ (for PW≥60,000)	Water Flow	Flow meter	100-550 gpm (daily average of 15-minute readings)
			Pressure Drop	Magnehelic	2.0-6.0 iwg (daily average of 15-minute readings)
			Inspection	Annual scheduled downtime	(not applicable)

a) Each limit, indicator, monitoring approach, and indicator range is applied to the Pulp Dryer North and South scrubbers individually.
b) Emission limits are provided in Permit Condition 6.1.

An excursion is any of the following:

- Any daily period in which the daily average scrubber water flow rate in any Pulp Dryer scrubber is below 100 gallons per minute.
- Any daily period in which the daily average scrubber water flow rate in any Pulp Dryer scrubber exceeds 550 gallons per minute.
- Any daily period in which the daily average pressure drop across any Pulp Dryer scrubber is below 2.0 inches of water gauge.
- Any daily period in which daily the average pressure drop across any Pulp Dryer scrubber exceeds 6.0 inches of water gauge.

[40 CFR 64.6(c)(2)]

7.5 CAM 40 CFR 64 – Performance Criteria

On a 15-minute basis, the daily scrubber water flow rate (in gallons per minute) for each Pulp Dryer scrubber shall be measured and recorded.

On a 15-minute basis, the pressure drop across each scrubber (in inches water gauge) for each Pulp Dryer scrubber shall be measured and recorded.

The permittee shall collect scrubber water flow and pressure drop measurement data in accordance with O&M requirements (Permit Conditions 3.30 through 3.32) and 40 CFR 64.3(b)(4).

At a minimum on a day-ending ("daily") basis, the daily average water flow rate (in gallons per minute) shall be calculated and recorded for each scrubber, and shall be used to assess excursions as defined in the approved monitoring (Permit Condition 7.4). The daily average water flow rate for each scrubber is the arithmetic average of all 15-minute water flow rate data in gallons per minute for that scrubber in a given day.

At a minimum on a day-ending ("daily") basis, the daily average pressure drop across each Pulp Dryer scrubber (in inches water gauge) shall be calculated and recorded for each scrubber, and shall be used to assess excursions as defined in the approved monitoring (Permit Condition 7.4). The daily average pressure drop for each scrubber is the arithmetic average of all 15-minute pressure drop data in inches water gauge for that scrubber in a given day.

[40 CFR 64.3(b)(4); 40 CFR 64.6(c)]

7.6 CAM 40 CFR 64 – Inspection Monitoring

At least once each year during a planned maintenance outage, or as needed during operation, each cyclone and scrubber shall be inspected for physical degradation that could affect the performance of the control device. The permittee shall make all necessary repairs to cyclone(s) and scrubber(s) to ensure efficient operation.

[40 CFR 64.6(c)]

7.7 CAM 40 CFR 64 – Operation of Approved Monitoring

At all times, the permittee shall maintain the monitoring, including but not limited to, maintaining necessary parts for routine repairs of the monitoring equipment.

Except for, as applicable, monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities (including, as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments), the permittee shall conduct all monitoring in continuous operation (or shall collect data at all required intervals) at all times that the Pulp Dryer is operating. Data recorded during monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities shall not be used for the purposes of CAM, including data averages and calculations, or fulfilling a minimum data availability requirement, if applicable. The permittee shall use all the data collected during all other periods in assessing the operation of the control device and associated control system. A monitoring malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably preventable failure of the monitoring to provide valid data. Monitoring failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions.

Upon detecting an excursion or exceedance, the permittee shall restore operation of the Pulp Dryer (including the control device and associated capture system) to its normal or usual manner of operation as expeditiously as practicable in accordance with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. The response shall include minimizing the period of any startup, shutdown or malfunction and taking any necessary corrective actions to restore normal

operation and prevent the likely recurrence of the cause of an excursion or exceedance (other than those caused by excused startup or shutdown conditions). Such actions may include initial inspection and evaluation, recording that operations returned to normal without operator action (such as through response by a computerized distribution control system), or any necessary follow-up actions to return operation to within the indicator range, designated condition, or below the applicable emission limitation or standard, as applicable.

If the permittee identifies a failure to achieve compliance with an emission limitation or standard for which the approved monitoring did not provide an indication of an excursion or exceedance while providing valid data, or the results of compliance or performance testing document a need to modify the existing indicator ranges or designated conditions, the permittee shall promptly notify DEQ and, if necessary, submit a proposed modification to this operating permit to address the necessary monitoring changes. Such a modification may include, but is not limited to, reestablishing indicator ranges or designated conditions, modifying the frequency of conducting monitoring and collecting data, or the monitoring of additional parameters.

[40 CFR 64.7]

7.8 CAM 40 CFR 64 – Quality Assurance and Control Practices

The permittee shall develop and maintain a quality assurance and control practices (QA/QC) plan for the Water Flow meter and for the Pressure Drop magnehelic adequate to ensure the continuing validity of the data. The permittee shall consider manufacturer recommendations in developing appropriate quality assurance and control practices. QA/QC plans shall be incorporated as part of the O&M manual (Permit Condition 3.31).

[40 CFR 64.3(b)(3); 40 CFR 64.6(c)]

7.9 CAM 40 CFR 64 – Reporting and Recordkeeping

The reports required by the semiannual monitoring reports and reporting deviations and excess emissions general provisions (Permit Conditions 16.25 and 16.26) shall include the following information:

- Summary information on the number, duration and cause (including unknown cause, if applicable) of excursions or exceedances, as applicable, and the corrective actions taken;
- Summary information on the number, duration and cause (including unknown cause, if applicable) for monitor downtime incidents (other than downtime associated with zero and span or other daily calibration checks, if applicable).

The permittee shall maintain records of monitoring data, monitor performance data, corrective actions taken, any written quality improvement plan required pursuant to 40 CFR 64.8 and any activities undertaken to implement a quality improvement plan, and other supporting information required to be maintained under CAM (such as data used to document the adequacy of monitoring, or records of monitoring maintenance or corrective actions). Records shall be maintained in accordance with the monitoring and recordkeeping facility-wide condition (Permit Condition 3.24).

[40 CFR 64.9(a), (b)(1)]

7.10 CAM 40 CFR 64 – Quality Improvement Plan

The permittee shall develop and implement a quality improvement plan (QIP) in accordance with 40 CFR 64.8 if an accumulation of exceedances or excursions exceeds 5 percent duration of the Pulp Dryer's operating time for a reporting period.

[40 CFR 64.8(a)]

Performance Testing

7.11 PM Compliance Testing

A compliance test shall be conducted within one year of permit issuance, and shall be conducted at least once every 5 years, to demonstrate compliance with Permit Condition 7.1. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.157 and the performance testing facility-wide permit conditions (Permit Condition 3.25 through 3.26).

- The permittee shall conduct a PM compliance test using the test outlined in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 5, or such comparable and equivalent method approved in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.157. Test methods and procedures shall comply with IDAPA 58.01.01.157.
- Prior to conducting the test, the permittee shall address the required averaging period in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.679 and the altitude correction in IDAPA 58.01.01.680.
- A visible emissions evaluation shall be performed during each compliance test. The visible emissions evaluation shall be conducted in accordance with the procedures contained in IDAPA 58.01.01.625.
- For the Pulp Dryer, the process weight input (tons per year) shall be calculated using a DEQ-approved methodology. Parameters and operating data used to calculate the process weight input must also be recorded for each compliance test run. These parameters and operating data include total dried pulp produced (tons per day), dried pulp moisture content (percent by weight), pressed pulp moisture content (percent by weight), fuel heating value (Btu/lb), fuel input per ton of dried pulp (therms per ton), quantity of additives (percent of dry substance per ton of dry pulp), solids content of the additives, and throughput to the dryer (percent).
- The permittee shall record and maintain information required under Permit Condition 7.5 in accordance with Permit Condition 3.24.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.06, 07, 09, 5/1/94]

8 Pellet Coolers

Summary Description

This section provides a summary description of two Pellet Coolers, and has been provided for informational purposes only.

The emissions from the two Pellet Coolers are controlled by one cyclone.

Table 8.1 describes the devices used to control emissions from the Pellet Coolers.

Table 8.1 Pellet Coolers Description

Emissions Units / Processes	Control Devices
Pellet Cooler No. 1 (S-D2)	One cyclone A - D2/3
Pellet Cooler No. 2 (S-D3)	

Table 8.2 contains only a summary of the requirements that apply to the Pellet Coolers. Specific permit requirements are listed below.

Table 8.2 Applicable Requirements Summary

Permit Conditions	Parameter	Limit/Standard Summary	Applicable Requirements Reference	Operating, Monitoring, and Recordkeeping Requirements
3.7	Visible Emissions	Each emission point 20% opacity for no more than 3 minutes in any 60-minute period	IDAPA 58.01.01.625	3.8–3.9, 3.24, 3.29
8.1	PM	Pellet cooler Nos.1 and 2 combined $E = 0.045(PW)^{0.60}$ (for PW<17,000) $E = 1.12(PW)^{0.27}$ (for PW≥17,000)	IDAPA 58.01.01.702	8.2, 3.24, 3.29

Emission Limits

8.1 Emissions Limits

The permittee shall not emit to the atmosphere from the Pellet Coolers PM in excess of the amount shown by the following equations, where E is the allowable emission from the entire source in pounds per hour, and PW is the process weight in pounds per hour:

- If PW is less than 17,000 lb/hr,

  $E = 0.045(PW)^{0.60}$

- If PW is equal to or greater than 17,000 lb/hr,

  $E = 1.12(PW)^{0.27}$

[IDAPA 58.01.01.702, 4/5/00]

Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements

8.2 Cyclone Inspection

At least once each year during a planned maintenance outage, or as needed during operation, the cyclone shall be inspected for physical degradation that could affect the performance of the cyclone. The permittee shall make all necessary repairs to the cyclone to ensure efficient operation.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.06, 5/1/94]

9 Lime Kilns

Summary Description

This section provides a summary description of the Lime Kilns, and has been provided for informational purposes only.

The South Lime Kiln and North Lime Kiln are both Belgian-style kilns that were installed prior to 1970. Both kilns are fired with solid fuel which may include coke or anthracite coal. The exhaust gas from the Lime Kilns is withdrawn from the top of the kilns and passes through gas washers (A-K1 and A-K2). The gas washers scrub and cool the exhaust gas prior to the compressors. The compressors convey the CO_2 gas to the first and second carbonation tanks in parallel. The gas is bubbled through the juice from the bottom of the carbonation tanks. For permitting purposes, the gas washers and carbonation tanks are considered process equipment.

Alternatively, exhaust gas from the kilns may also be discharged through an exhaust vent scrubber (P-K1/2D) at various times, including kiln startup, kiln charging, and as needed to assure proper operation of the kilns.

Table 9.1 describes the devices used to control emissions from Lime Kilns.

Table 9.1 Lime Kilns Description

Emissions Units / Processes	Control Devices
South Lime Kiln and carbonation system (S-K1)	Carbonation System
North Lime Kiln and carbonation system (S-K2)	
North and South Lime Kilns	Exhaust vent scrubber

Table 9.2 contains only a summary of the requirements that apply to the Lime Kilns. Specific permit requirements are listed below.

Table 9.2 Applicable Requirements Summary

Permit Conditions	Parameter	Limit/Standard Summary	Applicable Requirements Reference	Operating, Monitoring, and Recordkeeping Requirements
3.7	Visible Emissions	Each emission point 20% opacity for no more than 3 minutes in any 60-minute period	IDAPA 58.01.01.625	3.8–3.9, 3.24, 3.29
9.1	PM	Pellet cooler Nos.1 and 2 combined $E = 0.045(PW)^{0.60}$ (for PW<17,000) $E = 1.12(PW)^{0.27}$ (for PW≥17,000)	IDAPA 58.01.01.702	9.2-9.4, 3.24, 3.29
	(water pressure)	60 to 100 psig		

Emission Limits

9.1 Emissions Limits

The permittee shall not emit to the atmosphere from the Lime Kilns PM in excess of the amount shown by the following equations, where E is the allowable emission from the entire source in pounds per hour, and PW is the process weight in pounds per hour:

- If PW is less than 17,000 lb/hr,

  $E = 0.045(PW)^{0.60}$

- If PW is equal to or greater than 17,000 lb/hr,

  $E = 1.12(PW)^{0.27}$

[IDAPA 58.01.01.702, 4/5/00]

Operating Requirements

9.2 Exhaust Vent Scrubber

The permittee shall maintain the water pressure on the nozzles in the exhaust vent scrubber within a range of 60 to 100 pounds per square inch (psig).

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.06, 5/1/94]

Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements

9.3 Exhaust Vent Scrubber

The permittee shall install, operate, calibrate, and maintain a monitoring device to continuously measure the water pressure on the spray nozzles in the exhaust vent scrubber. The water pressure shall be recorded weekly and the records maintained in accordance with the monitoring and recordkeeping facility-wide condition (Permit Condition 3.24). In the event the monitoring device becomes inoperable, the faulty component shall be repaired or replaced as soon as practicable.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.06, 07, 5/1/94]

9.4 Exhaust Vent Scrubber Inspection

At least once each year during a planned maintenance outage, or as needed during operation, the exhaust vent scrubber shall be inspected for physical degradation that could affect the performance of the control device. The permittee shall make all necessary repairs to the scrubber to ensure efficient operation.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.06, 5/1/94]

10 Process Slaker

Summary Description

This section provides a summary description of Process Slaker, and has been provided for informational purposes only.

The Process Slaker produces milk of lime from crushed calcium oxide rocks and water and is a batch process. The emissions from the Process Slaker are controlled by a cyclone.

Table 10.1 describes the devices used to control emissions from Process Slaker.

Table 10.1 Process Slaker Description

Emissions Units / Processes	Control Devices
Process Slaker (S-K4)	One Cyclone

Table 10.2 contains only a summary of the requirements that apply to the Process Slaker. Specific permit requirements are listed below.

Table 10.2 Applicable Requirements Summary

Permit Conditions	Parameter	Limit/Standard Summary	Applicable Requirements Reference	Operating, Monitoring, and Recordkeeping Requirements
3.7	Visible Emissions	Each emission point 20% opacity for no more than 3 minutes in any 60-minute period	IDAPA 58.01.01.625	3.8–3.9, 3.24, 3.29
10.1	PM	$E = 0.045(PW)^{0.60}$ (for PW<9,250) $E = 1.10(PW)^{0.25}$ (for PW≥9,250)	IDAPA 58.01.01.702	10.2, 3.24, 3.29

Emission Limits

10.1 Emissions Limits

The permittee shall not emit to the atmosphere from the Process Slaker PM in excess of the amount shown by the following equations, where E is the allowable emission from the entire source in pounds per hour, and PW is the process weight in pounds per hour:

- If PW is less than 9,250 lb/hr,

  $E = 0.045(PW)^{0.60}$

- If PW is equal to or greater than 9,250 lb/hr,

  $E = 1.10(PW)^{0.25}$

[IDAPA 58.01.01.702, 4/5/00]

Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements

10.2 Cyclone Maintenance

At least once each year during a planned maintenance outage, or as needed during operation, the cyclone shall be inspected for physical degradation that could affect the performance of the cyclone. The permittee shall make all necessary repairs to the cyclone to ensure efficient operation.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.06, 5/1/94]

11 Granulator System

Summary Description

This section provides a summary description of the granulator system, and has been provided for informational purposes only.

The granulator system receives wet sugar from the crystallizer system. The granulator process thermally evaporates residual water from wet sugar and cools the dry sugar for subsequent storage and packaging. The granulator system consists of a two-stage rotating drum dryer/cooler, followed by a fluidized-bed cooler. Sugar and conditioned air are supplied to the granulator system in countercurrent fashion. Air heated by heat exchanger using boiler steam is supplied directly to the drying stage of the rotary drum. Cooling air is introduced in the fluidized bed cooler and then passes to the cooling stage of the rotary drum. All of the exhaust from the granulator system passes through a baghouse to recover sugar dust generated in the drying and cooling units. Sugar recovered in the baghouse is reprocessed in the factory. The sugar dust recovery baghouse is inherent equipment to the granulator process. The granulator system will not operate unless the baghouse is fully functional.

Ancillary equipment associated with the granulator system includes enclosed screw conveyors, rotary air locks, bucket elevator, lump sifter, fans, heat exchangers, pumps, pipelines, and air ducting. The granulator system and ancillary equipment will be located within a building and fugitive emissions were assumed to be negligible.

Table 11.1 contains only a summary of the requirements that apply to the granulator system. Specific permit requirements are listed below.

Table 11.1 Applicable Requirements Summary

Permit Conditions	Parameter	Limit/Standard Summary	Applicable Requirements Reference	Operating, Monitoring, and Recordkeeping Requirements
3.7, 11.1	Visible Emissions	20% opacity for no more than 3 minutes in any 60-minute period	IDAPA 58.01.01.625	3.8–3.9, 3.24, 3.29
11.2	PM	$E = 0.045(PW)^{0.60}$ (for PW<9,250) $E = 1.10(PW)^{0.25}$ (for PW≥9,250)	IDAPA 58.01.01.701	11.2, 3.24, 3.29

Emission Limits

11.1 Opacity Limit

Emissions from the granulator system, or any other stack, vent, or functionally equivalent opening associated with the granulator system, shall not exceed 20% opacity for a period or periods aggregating more than three minutes in any 60-minute period as required by IDAPA 58.01.01.625. Opacity shall be determined by the procedures contained in IDAPA 58.01.01.625.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.625, 5/8/09; PTC No. P-2010.0108, 10/25/10]

11.2 Process Weight Limitations

The permittee shall not emit PM to the atmosphere from any process or process equipment in excess of the amount shown by the equations in IDAPA 58.01.01.700-703, where E is the allowable emission from the entire source in pounds per hour, and PW is the process weight in pounds per hour.

The granulator system is process or process equipment as defined in IDAPA 58.01.01.006.

- If PW is less than 9,250 lb/hr,

  $E = 0.045(PW)^{0.60}$

- If PW is equal to or greater than 9,250 lb/hr,

  $E = 1.10(PW)^{0.25}$

[IDAPA 58.01.01.700-703, 5/3/03; PTC No. P-2010.0108, 10/25/10]

12 Pulp Dryer Material Handling, Lime Kiln Building Material Handling, Main Mill, and Sulfur Stove

Summary Description

This section provides a summary description of the pulp dryer material handling baghouse, lime kiln building material handling baghouses (2), main mill vents, and sulfur stove. This description is for informational purposes only.

The pulp dryer material handling baghouse is used to control the emissions from the pulp dryer material handling processes. The handling process was installed prior to 1970. This is a batch process and with significant hourly variability and a maximum daily throughput of 469 T/day.

One of the two lime kiln building material handling baghouses is used to control the emissions from the lime kiln building material handling processes. The other lime kiln building material handling baghouse is used to control the emissions from the lime rock bin, coke east transition, coke west transition, north lime kiln, south lime kiln, and north burnt rock conveyor transition. The handling process was installed prior to 1970. This is a batch process and with significant hourly variability. The maximum daily throughput is 370 tons per day.

The thin juice is processed in the main mill. The main mill was installed prior to 1970. The maximum hourly throughput of the main mill is 105,000 gallons of thin juice produced.

A sulfur stove burns sulfur to generate the SO_2 used in the juice purification stage. The sulfur stove was installed prior to 1970. This is a batch process with significant hourly variability. The average daily throughput is 0.68 tons of sulfur.

Table 12.1 describes the devices used to control emissions from the pulp dryer material handling, lime kiln material handling, the main mill, and the sulfur stove.

Table 12.1 Pulp Dryer Material Handling, Lime Kiln Mater Handling, Main Mill, and Sulfur Stove Description

Emissions Units / Processes	Control Devices
Pulp Dryer material handling (S-D4)	Baghouse (A-D4)
Lime Kiln material handling (S-K5)	Baghouse (1, A - K5A)
	Baghouse (2, A - K5B)
Main mill (S-O5)	None
Sulfur stove (S-06)	Sulfur tower (A–O6)

Table 12.2 contains only a summary of the requirements that apply to the pulp dryer material handling baghouses, the lime kiln material handling baghouses, the main mill, and the sulfur stove regulated in the permit. Specific permit requirements are listed below.

Table 12.2 Applicable Requirements Summary

Permit Conditions	Parameter	Limit/Standard Summary	Applicable Requirements Reference	Operating, Monitoring, and Recordkeeping Requirements
3.7	Visible Emissions	20% opacity for no more than 3 minutes in any 60-minute period	IDAPA 58.01.01.625	3.8–3.9, 3.24, 3.29
12.1	PM	$E = 0.045(PW)^{0.60}$ (for PW<17,000) $E = 1.12(PW)^{0.27}$ (for PW≥17,000)	IDAPA 58.01.01.702	12.1-12.2, 3.24, 3.29

Emission Limits

12.1 Emissions Limits

The permittee shall not emit to the atmosphere from any process or process equipment operating prior to October 1, 1979, PM in excess of the amount shown by the following equations, where E is the allowable emission from the entire source in pounds per hour, and PW is the process weight in pounds per hour:

- If PW is less than 17,000 lb/hr,

  $E = 0.045(PW)^{0.60}$

- If PW is equal to or greater than 17,000 lb/hr,

  $E = 1.12(PW)^{0.27}$

[IDAPA 58.01.01.702, 4/5/00]

Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements

12.2 Baghouse Maintenance

At least once each year during a planned maintenance outage, or as needed during operation, the baghouses shall be inspected for physical degradation that could affect the performance of the baghouses. The permittee shall make all necessary repairs to the baghouses to ensure efficient operation.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.06, 5/1/94]

13 Boiler MACT – 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD

Summary Description

The purpose of this section of the permit is to incorporate and summarize the applicable requirements of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD (the major source boiler MACT). Should there be a conflict between 40 CFR 63 and any of the permit conditions in Section 13 of this permit then 40 CFR 63 shall govern including any applicable amendments to that regulation.

Table 13.1 Existing Affected Boilers Description

Emissions Units / Processes	Control Devices
Foster Wheeler Boiler (S-B1) Fuel: Stoker Coal Rated Capacity: 285 MMBtu/hr Subpart DDDDD Subcategory: Stokers/others designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel Constructed: 1973	Baghouse (A-B1)
B&W Boiler (S-B2) Fuel: Pulverized Coal and/or Natural Gas Rated Capacity: 268 MMBtu/hr Subpart DDDDD Subcategories: Pulverized coal boiler designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel (when burning coal) Constructed: prior to 1970	Baghouse (A-B2)
Keeler Boiler (S-B3) Fuel: Natural Gas Rated Capacity: 100 MMBtu/hr Constructed: 1968	None

The Keeler Boiler is a "unit designed to burn gas 1 fuels" (i.e. natural gas). This boiler is subject to the annual tune-up work practices standard and a one-time energy assessment requirement in Table 3 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD.

Table 13.2 contains a summary of the MACT requirements that apply to the Foster Wheeler (FW) Boiler and to the B&W Boiler when it is fired with coal. When the B&W Boiler is burning solely natural gas, there are no applicable emission limits.

Table 13.2 Applicable Requirements Summary (When Boilers are Fired with Coal)

Boiler	Pollutant	Limit or Work Practice	Compliance Demonstration	
			Initial	Continuous
FW B&W	CO CO	160 ppm dry corrected @ 3% O_2 130 ppm dry corrected @ 3% O_2	Performance testing	• Annual Performance testing* • Continuous oxygen monitoring
FW & B&W	Filterable PM (or TSM)	0.040 lb/MMBtu	Performance testing	• Annual Performance testing* • Opacity < 10%

Boiler	Pollutant	Limit or Work Practice	Compliance Demonstration	
			Initial	Continuous
FW & B&W	Hg	0.0000057 lb/MMBtu	Performance testing or fuel sampling	Annual Performance testing*or monthly fuel analysis**
FW & B&W	HCl	0.022 lb/MMBtu	Performance testing or fuel sampling	Annual Performance testing*or monthly fuel analysis**
	All	• One-time energy assessment • Annual tune-up unless using continuous O_2 trim system • Tune-up every 5 years if using continuous O_2 trim system that maintains optimum air to fuel ratio • Minimize emissions during boiler startup and shutdown		

***** Unless the results of the testing enable reduced frequency
** Unless the results of the fuel analysis enable reduced frequency.

Emission Limitations, Work Practice Standards, and Operating Limits

13.1 Emission Limits

In accordance with §63.7500(a)(1), the FW and B&W boilers shall comply with applicable provisions of Table 2 to Subpart DDDDD. Table 13.3 provides a summary of the applicable emission limits of Table 2 to Subpart DDDDD applicable to stoker coal and pulverized coal boilers.

Table 13.3 Summary Of Emission Limits for FW and B&W Boilers

Pollutant	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	The emissions must not exceed the following alternative output-based limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .
HCl	0.022 lb/MMBtu of heat input	0.025 lb/MMBtu of steam output
FW Boiler CO (or CEMS)	160 ppm dry corrected to 3% O_2; or (340 ppm dry corrected to 3% O_2, 30 day rolling average)	0.14 lb/MMBtu of steam output; 3-run average
B&W Boiler CO (or CEMS)	130 ppm dry corrected to 3% O_2; or (320 ppm dry corrected to 3% O_2, 30 day rolling average)	0.11 lb/MMBtu of steam output; 3-run average
Filterable PM (or TSM)	0.040 lb/MMBtu heat input, or (5.3E -05 lb/MMBtu input)	0.042 lb/MMBtu of steam output (5.6E -05 lb/MMBtu of steam output or 6.5E-04 lb/MWh)
Hg	5.7 E-06 lb/MMBtu heat input	6.4E-06 lb/MMBtu of steam output

[40 CFR 63.7500(a)(1)]

13.2 Operating Limits During Startup and Shutdown

In accordance with§63.7500(f), these standards apply to the FW and B&W boilers at all times the affected units are operating, except during periods of startup and shutdown during which time the permittee must comply only with Table 3 to Subpart DDDDD.

[40 CFR 63.7500(f)]

13.3 Work Practice Provisions

In accordance with §63.7500(a)(1), the FW, B&W, and Keeler boilers shall comply with the applicable work practice provisions of Table 3 to Subpart DDDDD. Table 13.4 provides a summary of the applicable requirements.

Table 13.4 Summary of Work Practices

If your unit is . . .	You must meet the following . . .
Existing boiler or process heater with a continuous oxygen trim system that maintains an optimum air to fuel ratio. (Applies only to FW & B&W Boilers)	Conduct a tune-up of the boiler or process heater every 5 years as specified in § 63.7540.
An existing boiler or process heater located at a major source facility, not including limited use units. (Applies to all boilers)	Must have a one-time energy assessment performed by a qualified energy assessor. An energy assessment completed on or after January 1, 2008, that meets or is amended to meet the energy assessment requirements in this table, satisfies the energy assessment requirement. A facility that operates under an energy management program compatible with ISO 50001 that includes the affected units also satisfies the energy assessment requirement. The energy assessment must include the following with extent of the evaluation for items a. to e. appropriate for the on-site technical hours listed in § 63.7575: a. A visual inspection of the boiler or process heater system. b. An evaluation of operating characteristics of the boiler or process heater systems, specifications of energy using systems, operating and maintenance procedures, and unusual operating constraints. c. An inventory of major energy use systems consuming energy from affected boilers and process heaters and which are under the control of the boiler/process heater owner/operator. d. A review of available architectural and engineering plans, facility operation and maintenance procedures and logs, and fuel usage. e. A review of the facility's energy management practices and provide recommendations for improvements consistent with the definition of energy management practices, if identified. f. A list of cost-effective energy conservation measures that are within the facility's control. g. A list of the energy savings potential of the energy conservation measures identified. h. A comprehensive report detailing the ways to improve efficiency, the cost of specific improvements, benefits, and the time frame for recouping those investments.

If your unit is . . .	You must meet the following . . .
An existing boiler heater subject to emission limits in Table 1 or 2 or 11 through 13 to Subpart DDDDD during startup. (Applies only to FW and B&W Boilers)	a. You must operate all CMS during startup. b. For startup of a boiler or process heater, you must use one or a combination of the following clean fuels: natural gas, synthetic natural gas, propane, other Gas 1 fuels, distillate oil, syngas, ultra-low sulfur diesel, fuel oil-soaked rags, kerosene, hydrogen, paper, cardboard, refinery gas, liquefied petroleum gas, clean dry biomass, and any fuels meeting the appropriate HCl, Hg and TSM emission standards by fuel analysis. c. You have the option of complying using either of the following work practice standards: (1) If you choose to comply using definition "1" of "startup" in §63.7575, once you start firing fuels that are not clean fuels, you must vent emissions to the main stack(s) and engage all of the applicable control devices except limestone injection in fluidized bed combustion (FBC) boilers, dry scrubber, fabric filter, selective non-catalytic reduction (SNCR), and selective catalytic reduction (SCR). You must start your limestone injection in FBC boilers, dry scrubber, fabric filter, SNCR, and SCR systems as expeditiously as possible. Startup ends when steam or heat is supplied for any purpose, OR (2) If you choose to comply using definition "2" of "startup" in §63.7575, once you start firing fuels that are not clean fuels, you must vent emissions to the main stack(s) and engage all of the applicable control devices so as to comply with the emission limits within 4 hours of start of supplying useful thermal energy. You must engage and operate PM control within one hour of first feeding fuels that are not clean fuels.[a] You must start all applicable control devices as expeditiously as possible, but, in any case, when necessary to comply with other standards applicable to the source by a permit limit or a rule other than Subpart DDDDD that requires operation of the control devices. You must develop and implement a written startup and shutdown plan as specified in §63.7505(e). d. You must comply with all applicable emission limits at all times except during startup and shutdown periods at which time you must meet this work practice. You must collect monitoring data during periods of startup, as specified in § 63.7535(b). You must keep records during periods of startup. You must provide reports concerning activities and periods of startup, as specified in § 63.7555.
An existing or new boiler or process heater subject to emission limits in Tables 1 or 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart during shutdown	You must operate all CMS during shutdown. While firing fuels that are not clean fuels during shutdown, you must vent emissions to the main stack(s) and operate all applicable control devices, except limestone injection in FBC boilers, dry scrubber, fabric filter, and SCR but, in any case, when necessary to comply with other standards applicable to the source that require operation of the control device.

	If, in addition to the fuel used prior to initiation of shutdown, another fuel must be used to support the shutdown process, that additional fuel must be one or a combination of the following clean fuels: Natural gas, synthetic natural gas, propane, other Gas 1 fuels, distillate oil, syngas, ultra-low sulfur diesel, refinery gas, and liquefied petroleum gas. You must comply with all applicable emissions limits at all times except for startup or shutdown periods conforming with this work practice. You must collect monitoring data during periods of shutdown, as specified in §63.7535(b). You must keep records during periods of shutdown. You must provide reports concerning activities and periods of shutdown, as specified in §63.7555.

a. As specified in §63.7555(d)(13), the source may request an alternative timeframe with the PM controls requirement to the Department. The source must provide evidence that (1) it is unable to safely engage and operate the PM control(s) to meet the "fuel firing + 1 hour" requirement and (2) the PM control device is appropriately designed and sized to meet the filterable PM emission limit. It is acknowledged that there may be another control device that has been installed other than ESP that provides additional PM control (e.g., scrubber).

[40 CFR 63.7500(a)(1)]

13.4 Operating Limits

In accordance with §63.7500(a)(2), the FW and B&W Boilers must meet each applicable operating limit in Table 4 to Subpart DDDDD. Table 13.5 provides a summary of the applicable operating limits of Table 4 to Subpart DDDDD applicable to the FW and B&W Boilers.

Table 13.5 Summary of Operating Limits for FW and B&W Boilers

When complying with a numerical limit in Table 2 to Subpart DDDDD using…	You must meet these operating requirements…
Fabric filter control	a. Maintain opacity to less than or equal to 10 percent opacity or the highest hourly average opacity reading measured during the performance test run demonstrating compliance with the PM (or TSM) emission limitation (daily block average); or b. Install and operate a bag leak detection system according to §63.7525 and operate the fabric filter such that the bag leak detection system alert is not activated more than 5 percent of the operating time during each 6-month period.
Performance testing	For boilers that demonstrate compliance with a performance test, maintain the 30-day rolling average operating load of each unit such that it does not exceed 110 percent of the highest hourly average operating load recorded during the performance test.
Oxygen Analyzer System	For boilers and process heaters subject to a CO emission limit that demonstrate compliance with an O_2 analyzer system as specified in §63.7525(a), maintain the 30-day rolling average oxygen content at or above the lowest hourly average oxygen concentration measured during the CO performance test, as specified in Table 8. This requirement does not apply to units that install an oxygen trim system since these units will set the trim system to the level specified in §63.7525(a).

[40 CFR 63.7500(a)(2)]

13.5 Good Air Pollution Control Practices

In accordance with §63.7500(a)(3), at all times the permittee must operate and maintain any affected source (as defined in §63.7490), including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to DEQ that may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source.

[40 CFR 63.7500(a)(3)]

General Requirements

13.6 Compliance

In accordance with §63.7505(a), the permittee must be in compliance with the emission limits, work practice standards, and operating limits in Subpart DDDDD. These limits apply to the permittee at all times the affected units are operating except during periods of startup and shutdown during which time the permittee must comply only with items 5 and 6 of Table 3 to Subpart DDDDD.

[40 CFR 63.7505(a)]

13.7 Compliance with Emission Limits

In accordance with §63.7505(c), the permittee must demonstrate compliance with all applicable emission limits using performance stack testing, fuel analysis, or continuous monitoring systems (CMS), including a continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS), continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS), continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS), or particulate matter continuous parameter monitoring system (PM CPMS), where applicable. The permittee may demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit for hydrogen chloride (HCl), mercury, or total selected metals (TSM) using fuel analysis if the emission rate calculated according to §63.7530(c) is less than the applicable emission limit. Otherwise, you must demonstrate compliance for HCl, mercury, or TSM using performance testing, if subject to an applicable emission limit listed in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to Subpart DDDDD.

[40 CFR 63.7505(c)]

13.8 Site-Specific Monitoring Plan

In accordance with §63.7505(d), if the permittee demonstrates compliance with any applicable emission limit through performance testing and subsequent compliance with operating limits (including the use of CPMS), or with a CEMS, or COMS, the permittee must develop a site-specific monitoring plan according to the requirements in paragraphs (1) through (4) of this condition for the use of any CEMS, COMS, or CPMS. This requirement also applies to the permittee if the permittee petitions the EPA for alternative monitoring parameters under §63.8(f).

(1) For each CMS required in this section (including CEMS, COMS, or CPMS), the permittee must develop, and submit to EPA for approval upon request, a site-specific monitoring plan that addresses design, data collection, and the quality assurance and quality control elements outlined in §63.8(d) and the elements described in paragraphs (1)(i) through (iii) of this condition. The permittee must submit this site- specific monitoring plan, if requested, at least 60 days before your initial performance evaluation of your CMS. This requirement to develop and submit a site specific monitoring plan does not apply to affected sources with existing CEMS or COMS operated according to

the performance specifications under appendix B to part 60 of this chapter and that meet the requirements of §63.7525. Using the process described in §63.8(f)(4), the permittee may request approval of alternative monitoring system quality assurance and quality control procedures in place of those specified in this paragraph and, if approved, include the alternatives in your site-specific monitoring plan.

(i) Installation of the CMS sampling probe or other interface at a measurement location relative to each affected process unit such that the measurement is representative of control of the exhaust emissions (e.g., on or downstream of the last control device);

(ii) Performance and equipment specifications for the sample interface, the pollutant concentration or parametric signal analyzer, and the data collection and reduction systems; and

(iii) Performance evaluation procedures and acceptance criteria (e.g., calibrations, accuracy audits, analytical drift).

(2) In your site-specific monitoring plan, the permittee must also address paragraphs (2)(i) through (iii) of this condition.

(i) Ongoing operation and maintenance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of §63.8(c)(1)(ii), (c)(3), and (c)(4)(ii);

(ii) Ongoing data quality assurance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of §63.8(d); and

(iii) Ongoing recordkeeping and reporting procedures in accordance with the general requirements of §63.10(c) (as applicable in Table 10 to Subpart DDDDD), (e)(1), and (e)(2)(i).

(3) You must conduct a performance evaluation of each CMS in accordance with your site-specific monitoring plan.

(4) You must operate and maintain the CMS in continuous operation according to the site-specific monitoring plan.

[40 CFR 63.7505(d)]

Testing, Fuel Analyses, and Initial Compliance Requirements

13.9 Initial Compliance

In accordance with §63.7510, the permittee shall comply with the following:

(a) For each boiler that is required or that the permittee elects to demonstrate compliance with any of the applicable emission limits in Tables 1 or 2 or 11 through 13 of Subpart DDDDD through performance testing, the permittee's initial compliance requirements include all the following:

(1) Conduct performance tests according to §63.7520 and Table 5 to Subpart DDDDD.

(2) Conduct a fuel analysis for each type of fuel burned in your boiler or process heater according to §63.7521 and Table 6 to Subpart DDDDD, except as specified in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) through (iii) of this condition.

(i) For each boiler or process heater that burns a single type of fuel, the permittee is not required to conduct a fuel analysis for each type of fuel burned in the boiler or process heater according to §63.7521 and Table 6 to Subpart DDDDD. For purposes of Subpart DDDDD, units that use a supplemental fuel only for startup, unit shutdown, and transient flame stability purposes still qualify as units that burn a single type of fuel, and the supplemental fuel is not subject to the fuel analysis requirements under §63.7521 and Table 6 to Subpart DDDDD.

(ii) When natural gas, refinery gas, or other gas 1 fuels are co-fired with other fuels, the permittee is not required to conduct a fuel analysis of those fuels according to §63.7521 and Table 6 to Subpart DDDDD. If gaseous fuels other than natural gas, refinery gas, or other gas 1 fuels are co-fired with other fuels and those gaseous fuels are subject to another subpart of this part, part 60, part 61, or part 65, the permittee is not required to conduct a fuel analysis of those fuels according to §63.7521 and Table 6 to Subpart DDDDD.

(iii) The permittee is not required to conduct a chlorine fuel analysis for any gaseous fuels. The permittee must conduct a fuel analysis for mercury on gaseous fuels unless the fuel is exempted in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) and (ii) of this condition.

(3) Establish operating limits according to §63.7530 and Table 7 to Subpart DDDDD.

(b) For each boiler or process heater that the permittee elects to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limits in Tables 1 or 2 or 11 through 13 to Subpart DDDDD for HCl, mercury, or TSM through fuel analysis, the initial compliance requirement is to conduct a fuel analysis for each type of fuel burned in your boiler or process heater according to §63.7521 and Table 6 to Subpart DDDDD and establish operating limits according to §63.7530 and Table 8 to Subpart DDDDD. The fuels described in paragraph (a)(2)(i) and (ii) of this condition are exempt from these fuel analysis and operating limit requirements. The fuels described in paragraph (a)(2)(ii) of this condition are exempt from the chloride fuel analysis and operating limit requirements. Boilers and process heaters that use a CEMS for mercury or HCl are exempt from the performance testing and operating limit requirements specified in paragraph (a) of this condition for the HAP for which CEMS are used.

(c) If the boiler is subject to a carbon monoxide (CO) limit, the permittee's initial compliance demonstration for CO is to conduct a performance test for CO according to Table 5 to Subpart DDDDD or conduct a performance evaluation of the continuous CO monitor, if applicable, according to §63.7525(a). Boilers and process heaters that use a CO CEMS to comply with the applicable alternative CO CEMS emission standard listed in Tables 12, or 11 through 13 to Subpart DDDDD, as specified in §63.7525(a), are exempt from the initial CO performance testing and oxygen concentration operating limit requirements specified in paragraph (a) of this condition.

(d) If the permittee's boiler is subject to a PM limit, the initial compliance demonstration for PM is to conduct a performance test in accordance with §63.7520 and Table 5 to Subpart DDDDD.

(e) For existing affected sources (as defined in §63.7490), the permittee must complete the initial compliance demonstration, as specified in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this condition, no later than 180 days after the compliance date that is specified for your source in §63.7495 and according to the applicable provisions in §63.7(a)(2) as cited in Table 10 to Subpart DDDDD, except as specified in paragraph (j) of this condition. The permittee must complete an initial tune-up by following the procedures described in §63.7540(a)(10)(i) through (vi) no later than the compliance date specified in §63.7495, except as specified in paragraph (j) of this condition.

The permittee must complete the one-time energy assessment specified in Table 3 to Subpart DDDDD no later than the compliance date specified in §63.7495, except as specified in paragraph (j) of this condition.

(j) For existing affected sources (as defined in §63.7490) that have not operated between the effective date of the rule and the compliance date that is specified for your source in §63.7495, the permittee must complete the initial compliance demonstration, if subject to the emission limits in Table 2 to Subpart DDDDD, as specified in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this condition, no later than 180 days after the re-start of the affected source and according to the applicable provisions in §63.7(a)(2) as cited in Table 10 to Subpart DDDDD. The permittee must complete an initial tune-up by following the procedures described in §63.7540(a)(10)(i) through (vi) no later than 30 days after the re-start of the affected source and, if applicable, complete the one-time energy assessment specified in Table 3 to Subpart DDDDD, no later than the compliance date specified in §63.7495.

[40 CFR 63.7510]

Subsequent Performance Tests, Fuel Analyses, or Tune-Ups

13.10 Performance Tests

In accordance with §63.7515, the permittee shall comply with the following:

(a) the permittee must conduct all applicable performance tests according to §63.7520 on an annual basis, except as specified in paragraphs (b) through (e), (g), and (h) of this condition. Annual performance tests must be completed no more than 13 months after the previous performance test, except as specified in paragraphs (b) through (e), (g), and (h) of this condition.

(b) If the performance tests for a given pollutant for at least 2 consecutive years show that the emissions are at or below 75 percent of the emission limit (or, in limited instances as specified in Tables 1 and 2 or 11 through 13 to Subpart DDDDD, at or below the emission limit) for the pollutant, and if there are no changes in the operation of the individual boiler or process heater or air pollution control equipment that could increase emissions, the permittee may choose to conduct performance tests for the pollutant every third year. Each such performance test must be conducted no more than 37 months after the previous performance test. If the permittee elects to demonstrate compliance using emission averaging under §63.7522, the permittee must continue to conduct performance tests annually. The requirement to test at maximum chloride input level is waived unless the stack test is conducted for HCl. The requirement to test at maximum mercury input level is waived unless the stack test is conducted for mercury. The requirement to test at maximum TSM input level is waived unless the stack test is conducted for TSM.

(c) If a performance test shows emissions exceeded the emission limit or 75 percent of the emission limit (as specified in Tables 1 and 2 or 11 through 13 to Subpart DDDDD) for a pollutant, the permittee must conduct annual performance tests for that pollutant until all performance tests over a consecutive 2-year period meet the required level (at or below 75 percent of the emission limit, as specified in Tables 1 and 2 or 11 through 13 to Subpart DDDDD).

(d) If the permittee is required to meet an applicable tune-up work practice standard, the permittee must conduct an annual, biennial, or 5-year performance tune-up according to §63.7540(a)(10), (11), or (12), respectively. Each annual tune-up specified in §63.7540(a)(10) must be no more than 13 months after the previous tune-up. Each biennial tune-up specified in §63.7540(a)(11) must be conducted no more than 25 months after the previous tune-up.

Each 5-year tune-up specified in §63.7540(a)(12) must be conducted no more than 61 months after the previous tune-up. For a new or reconstructed affected source (as defined in §63.7490), the first annual, biennial, or 5-year tune-up must be no later than 13 months, 25 months, or 61 months, respectively, after the initial startup of the new or reconstructed affected source.

(e) If the permittee demonstrates compliance with the mercury, HCl, or TSM based on fuel analysis, the permittee must conduct a monthly fuel analysis according to §63.7521 for each type of fuel burned that is subject to an emission limit in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to Subpart DDDDD. The permittee may comply with this monthly requirement by completing the fuel analysis any time within the calendar month as long as the analysis is separated from the previous analysis by at least 14 calendar days. If the permittee burns a new type of fuel, the permittee must conduct a fuel analysis before burning the new type of fuel in the boiler. The permittee must still meet all applicable continuous compliance requirements in §63.7540. If each of 12 consecutive monthly fuel analyses demonstrates 75 percent or less of the compliance level, the permittee may decrease the fuel analysis frequency to quarterly for that fuel. If any quarterly sample exceeds 75 percent of the compliance level or the permittee begins burning a new type of fuel, the permittee must return to monthly monitoring for that fuel, until 12 months of fuel analyses are again less than 75 percent of the compliance level. If sampling is conducted on one day per month, samples should be no less than 14 days apart, but if multiple samples are taken per month, the 14 day restriction does not apply.

(f) The permittee must report the results of performance tests and the associated fuel analyses within 60 days after the completion of the performance tests. This report must also verify that the operating limits for each boiler or process heater have not changed or provide documentation of revised operating limits established according to §63.7530 and Table 7 to Subpart DDDDD, as applicable. The reports for all subsequent performance tests must include all applicable information required in §63.7550.

(g) For affected sources (as defined in §63.7490) that have not operated since the previous compliance demonstration and more than one year has passed since the previous compliance demonstration, the permittee must complete the subsequent compliance demonstration, if subject to the emission limits in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to Subpart DDDDD, no later than 180 days after the re-start of the affected source and according to the applicable provisions in §63.7(a)(2) as cited in Table 10 to Subpart DDDDD. The permittee must complete a subsequent tune-up by following the procedures described in §63.7540(a)(10)(i) through (vi) and the schedule described in §63.7540(a)(13) for units that are not operating at the time of their scheduled tune-up.

(h) If the affected boiler is in the unit designed to burn light liquid subcategory and the permittee combusts ultra-low sulfur liquid fuel, the permittee does not need to conduct further performance tests if the pollutants measured during the initial compliance performance tests meet the emission limits in Tables 1 or 2 of Subpart DDDDD providing the permittee demonstrates ongoing compliance with the emissions limits by monitoring and recording the type of fuel combusted on a monthly basis. If the permittee intends to use a fuel other than ultra-low sulfur liquid fuel, natural gas, refinery gas, or other gas 1 fuel, the permittee must conduct new performance tests within 60 days of burning the new fuel type.

(i) If the permittee operates a CO CEMS that meets the Performance Specifications outlined in §63.7525(a)(3) to demonstrate compliance with the applicable alternative CO CEMS emission standard listed in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to Subpart DDDDD, the permittee is not required to conduct CO performance tests and is not subject to the oxygen concentration operating limit requirement specified in §63.7510(a).

[40 CFR 63.7515]

Stack Test Procedures

13.11 Site-Specific Stack Test Plan

In accordance with §63.7520, the permittee shall comply with the following:

(a) the permittee must conduct all performance tests according to §63.7(c), (d), (f), and (h). The permittee must also develop a site-specific stack test plan according to the requirements in §63.7(c). The permittee shall conduct all performance tests under such conditions as DEQ specifies to you based on the representative performance of each boiler or process heater for the period being tested. Upon request, the permittee shall make available to DEQ such records as may be necessary to determine the conditions of the performance tests.

(b) The permittee must conduct each performance test according to the requirements in Table 5 to Subpart DDDDD.

(c) The permittee must conduct each performance test under the specific conditions listed in Tables 5 and 7 to Subpart DDDDD. The permittee must conduct performance tests at representative operating load conditions while burning the type of fuel or mixture of fuels that has the highest content of chlorine and mercury, and TSM if the permittee is opting to comply with the TSM alternative standard and the permittee must demonstrate initial compliance and establish the operating limits based on these performance tests. These requirements could result in the need to conduct more than one performance test. Following each performance test and until the next performance test, the permittee must comply with the operating limit for operating load conditions specified in Table 4 to Subpart DDDDD.

(d) The permittee must conduct a minimum of three separate test runs for each performance test required in this condition, as specified in §63.7(e)(3). Each test run must comply with the minimum applicable sampling times or volumes specified in Tables 1 and 2 or 11 through 13 to Subpart DDDDD.

(e) To determine compliance with the emission limits, the permittee must use the F-Factor methodology and equations in sections 12.2 and 12.3 of EPA Method 19 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7 of this chapter to convert the measured particulate matter (PM) concentrations, the measured HCl concentrations, the measured mercury concentrations, and the measured TSM concentrations that result from the performance test to pounds per million Btu heat input emission rates.

(f) Except for a 30-day rolling average based on CEMS (or sorbent trap monitoring system) data, if measurement results for any pollutant are reported as below the method detection level (e.g., laboratory analytical results for one or more sample components are below the method defined analytical detection level), the permittee must use the method detection level as the measured emissions level for that pollutant in calculating compliance. The measured result for a multiple component analysis (e.g., analytical values for multiple Method 29 fractions both for individual HAP metals and for total HAP metals) may include a combination of method detection level data and analytical data reported above the method detection level.

[40 CFR 63.7520]

Fuel Analyses, Fuel Specification, and Procedures

13.12 Fuel Analyses

In accordance with §63.7521, the permittee shall comply with the following:

(a) for solid and liquid fuels, the permittee must conduct fuel analyses for chloride and mercury according to the procedures in paragraphs (b) through (e) of this condition and Table 6 to Subpart DDDDD, as applicable. For solid fuels and liquid fuels, the permittee must also conduct fuel analyses for TSM if the permittee is opting to comply with the TSM alternative standard. For gas 2 (other) fuels, the permittee must conduct fuel analyses for mercury according to the procedures in paragraphs (b) through (e) of this condition and Table 6 to Subpart DDDDD, as applicable. (For gaseous fuels, the permittee may not use fuel analyses to comply with the TSM alternative standard or the HCl standard.) For purposes of complying with this condition, a fuel gas system that consists of multiple gaseous fuels collected and mixed with each other is considered a single fuel type and sampling and analysis is only required on the combined fuel gas system that will feed the boiler or process heater. Sampling and analysis of the individual gaseous streams prior to combining is not required. The permittee is not required to conduct fuel analyses for fuels used for only startup, unit shutdown, and transient flame stability purposes. The permittee is required to conduct fuel analyses only for fuels and units that are subject to emission limits for mercury, HCl, or TSM in Tables 1 and 2 or 11 through 13 to Subpart DDDDD. Gaseous and liquid fuels are exempt from the sampling requirements in paragraphs (c) and (d) of this condition and Table 6 to Subpart DDDDD.

(b) The permittee must develop a site-specific fuel monitoring plan according to the following procedures and requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) of this condition, if the permittee is required to conduct fuel analyses as specified in §63.7510.

(1) If the permittee intends to use an alternative analytical method other than those required by Table 6 to Subpart DDDDD, the permittee must submit the fuel analysis plan to the EPA for review and approval no later than 60 days before the date that the permittee intends to conduct the initial compliance demonstration described in §63.7510.

(2) The permittee must include the information contained in paragraphs (b)(2)(i) through (vi) of this condition in the fuel analysis plan.

(i) The identification of all fuel types anticipated to be burned in each boiler or process heater.

(ii) For each anticipated fuel type, the notification of whether the permittee or a fuel supplier will be conducting the fuel analysis.

(iii) For each anticipated fuel type, a detailed description of the sample location and specific procedures to be used for collecting and preparing the composite samples if the procedures are different from paragraph (c) or (d) of this condition. Samples should be collected at a location that most accurately represents the fuel type, where possible, at a point prior to mixing with other dissimilar fuel types.

(iv) For each anticipated fuel type, the analytical methods from Table 6, with the expected minimum detection levels, to be used for the measurement of chlorine or mercury.

(v) If the permittee requests to use an alternative analytical method other than those required by Table 6 to Subpart DDDDD, the permittee must also include a detailed description of the methods and procedures that the permittee is proposing to use. Methods in Table 6 shall be used until the requested alternative is approved.

(vi) If the permittee will be using fuel analysis from a fuel supplier in lieu of site-specific sampling and analysis, the fuel supplier must use the analytical methods required by Table 6 to Subpart DDDDD.

(e) The permittee must determine the concentration of pollutants in the fuel (mercury and/or chlorine and/or TSM) in units of pounds per million Btu of each composite sample for each fuel type according to the procedures in Table 6 to Subpart DDDDD, for use in Equations 7, 8, and 9 of Subpart DDDDD.

[40 CFR 63.7521]

Monitoring, Installation, Operation, and Maintenance Requirements

13.13 CO CEMS

In accordance with §63.7525(a), if the permittee's boiler is subject to a CO emission limit in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to Subpart DDDDD, the permittee must install, operate, and maintain an oxygen analyzer system, as defined in §63.7575, or install, certify, operate and maintain continuous emission monitoring systems for CO and oxygen (or carbon dioxide (CO_2)).

Operate an oxygen trim system with the oxygen level set no lower than the lowest hourly average oxygen concentration measured during the most recent CO performance test as the operating limit for oxygen according to Table 7 to Subpart DDDDD.

[40 CFR 63.7525(a)]

13.14 COMS

In accordance with §63.7525(c), if the permittee has an applicable opacity operating limit in this rule the permittee must install, operate, certify and maintain each COMS according to the procedures in paragraphs (1) through (7) of this condition by the compliance date specified in condition 13.1.

(1) Each COMS must be installed, operated, and maintained according to Performance Specification 1 at appendix B to part 60 of this chapter.

(2) The permittee must conduct a performance evaluation of each COMS according to the requirements in §63.8(e) and according to Performance Specification 1 at appendix B to part 60 of this chapter.

(3) As specified in §63.8(c)(4)(i), each COMS must complete a minimum of one cycle of sampling and analyzing for each successive 10-second period and one cycle of data recording for each successive 6-minute period.

(4) The COMS data must be reduced as specified in §63.8(g)(2).

(5) The permittee must include in the site-specific monitoring plan procedures and acceptance criteria for operating and maintaining each COMS according to the requirements in §63.8(d). At a minimum, the monitoring plan must include a daily calibration drift assessment, a quarterly performance audit, and an annual zero alignment audit of each COMS.

(6) The permittee must operate and maintain each COMS according to the requirements in the monitoring plan and the requirements of §63.8(e). The permittee must identify periods the COMS is out of control including any periods that the COMS fails to pass a daily calibration drift assessment, a quarterly performance audit, or an annual zero alignment audit. Any 6-minute period for which the monitoring system is out of control and data are not available for a required calculation constitutes a deviation from the monitoring requirements.

(7) The permittee must determine and record all the 6-minute averages (and daily block averages as applicable) collected for periods during which the COMS is not out of control.

[40 CFR 63.7525(c)]

Initial Compliance with the Emission Limitations, Fuel Specifications, and Work Practice Standards

13.15 Initial Compliance with Emission Limits

In accordance with §63.7530(a), the permittee must demonstrate initial compliance with each emission limit that applies by conducting initial performance tests and fuel analyses and establishing operating limits, as applicable, according to §63.7520, permit conditions 13.17 and 13.18, and Tables 5 and 7 to Subpart DDDDD. The requirement to conduct a fuel analysis is not applicable for units that burn a single type of fuel, as specified by §63.7510(a)(2)(i). If applicable, the permittee must also install, operate, and maintain all applicable CMS (including CEMS, COMS, and CPMS) according to §63.7525.

[40 CFR 63.7530(a)]

13.16 Compliance through Performance Testing

In accordance with §63.7530(b), if the permittee demonstrates compliance through performance testing, the permittee must establish each site-specific operating limit in Table 4 to Subpart DDDDD that applies according to the requirements in §63.7520 and Table 7 to Subpart DDDDD, as applicable. The permittee must also conduct fuel analyses according to §63.7521 and establish maximum fuel pollutant input levels according to paragraphs (1) through (3) of this condition, as applicable, and as specified in §63.7510(a)(2). (Note that §63.7510(a)(2) exempts certain fuels from the fuel analysis requirements.) However, if the permittee switches fuel(s) and cannot show that the new fuel(s) does (do) not increase the chlorine, mercury, or TSM input into the unit through the results of fuel analysis, then the permittee must repeat the performance test to demonstrate compliance while burning the new fuel(s).

(1) The permittee must establish the maximum chlorine fuel input (Cl input) during the initial fuel analysis according to the procedures in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (iii) of §63.7530.

(2) The permittee must establish the maximum mercury fuel input level (Mercury input) during the initial fuel analysis using the procedures in paragraphs (b)(2)(i) through (iii) of §63.7530.

(3) If the permittee opts to comply with the alternative TSM limit, the permittee must establish the maximum TSM fuel input (TSM input) for solid or liquid fuels during the initial fuel analysis according to the procedures in paragraphs (b)(3)(i) through (iii) of §63.7530.

[40 CFR 63.7530(b)]

13.17 Fuel Analyses

In accordance with §63.7530(c) if you elect to demonstrate compliance with an applicable emission limit through fuel analysis, you must conduct fuel analyses according to §63.7521 and follow the procedures in paragraphs (c)(1) through (5) of §63.7530.

(1) If the permittee burns more than one fuel type, the permittee must determine the fuel mixture you could burn in your boiler or process heater that would result in the maximum emission rates of the pollutants that the permittee elects to demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis.

(2) The permittee must determine the 90th percentile confidence level fuel pollutant concentration of the composite samples analyzed for each fuel type using the one-sided t-statistic test described in Equation 15 of this section.

$$P90 = mean + (SD \times t) \quad \text{(Eq. 15)}$$

Where:

P90 = 90th percentile confidence level pollutant concentration, in pounds per million Btu.

Mean = Arithmetic average of the fuel pollutant concentration in the fuel samples analyzed according to §63.7521, in units of pounds per million Btu.

SD = Standard deviation of the mean of pollutant concentration in the fuel samples analyzed according to §63.7521, in units of pounds per million Btu. SD is calculated as the sample standard deviation divided by the square root of the number of samples.

t = t distribution critical value for 90th percentile ($t_{0.1}$) probability for the appropriate degrees of freedom (number of samples minus one) as obtained from a t-Distribution Critical Value Table.

(3) To demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit for HCl, the HCl emission rate that the permittee calculates for your boiler or process heater using Equation 16 of this section must not exceed the applicable emission limit for HCl.

$$HCl = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (Ci90 \times Qi \times 1.028) \quad \text{(Eq. 16)}$$

Where:

HCl = HCl emission rate from the boiler or process heater in units of pounds per million Btu.

Ci90 = 90th percentile confidence level concentration of chlorine in fuel type, i, in units of pounds per million Btu as calculated according to Equation 15 of this section.

Qi = Fraction of total heat input from fuel type, i, based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of chlorine. If you do not burn multiple fuel types, it is not necessary to determine the value of this term. Insert a value of "1" for Qi. For continuous compliance demonstration, the actual fraction of the fuel burned during the month should be used.

n = Number of different fuel types burned in your boiler or process heater for the mixture that has the highest content of chlorine.

1.028 = Molecular weight ratio of HCl to chlorine.

(4) To demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit for mercury, the mercury emission rate that the permittee calculates for your boiler or process heater using Equation 17 of this section must not exceed the applicable emission limit for mercury.

$$Mercury = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (Hgi90 \times Qi) \quad \text{(Eq. 17)}$$

Where:

Mercury = Mercury emission rate from the boiler or process heater in units of pounds per million Btu.

Hgi90 = 90th percentile confidence level concentration of mercury in fuel, i, in units of pounds per million Btu as calculated according to Equation 15 of this section.

Qi = Fraction of total heat input from fuel type, i, based on the fuel mixture that has the highest mercury content. If you do not burn multiple fuel types, it is not necessary to determine the value of this term. Insert a value of "1" for Qi. For continuous compliance demonstration, the actual fraction of the fuel burned during the month should be used.

n = Number of different fuel types burned in your boiler or process heater for the mixture that has the highest mercury content.

[40 CFR 63.7530(c)]

13.18 Notification of Compliance Status Initial Compliance Demonstration

In accordance with §63.7530(f), the permittee must submit the Notification of Compliance Status containing the results of the initial compliance demonstration according to the requirements in §63.7545(e).

[40 CFR 63.7530(f)]

13.19 Work Practice Standards

In accordance with §63.7530(h), if the permittee owns or operates a unit subject to emission limits in Tables 1 or 2 or 11 through 13 to Subpart DDDDD, the permittee must meet the work practice standard according to Table 3 of Subpart DDDDD. During startup and shutdown, the permittee must only follow the work practice standards according to items 5 and 6 of Table 3 of Subpart DDDDD.

[40 CFR 63.7530(h)]

Continuous Compliance Requirements

13.20 Monitoring Data

In accordance with §63.7535, the permittee must comply with the following:

(a) The permittee must monitor and collect data according to this condition and the site-specific monitoring plan required by §63.7505(d).

(b) The permittee must operate the monitoring system and collect data at all required intervals at all times that each boiler or process heater is operating and compliance is required, except for periods of monitoring system malfunctions or out of control periods (see §63.8(c)(7) of this part), and required monitoring system quality assurance or control activities, including, as applicable, calibration checks, required zero and span adjustments, and scheduled CMS maintenance as defined in your site-specific monitoring plan. A monitoring system malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably preventable failure of the monitoring system to provide valid data. Monitoring system failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions. The permittee is required to complete monitoring system repairs in response to monitoring system malfunctions or out-of-control periods and to return the monitoring system to operation as expeditiously as practicable.

(c) The permittee may not use data recorded during monitoring system malfunctions or out-of-control periods, repairs associated with monitoring system malfunctions or out-of-control periods, or required monitoring system quality assurance or control activities in data averages and calculations used to report emissions or operating levels. The permittee must record and make available upon request results of CMS performance audits and dates and duration of periods when the CMS is out of control to completion of the corrective actions necessary to return the CMS to operation consistent with your site-specific monitoring plan. The permittee must use all the data

collected during all other periods in assessing compliance and the operation of the control device and associated control system.

(d) Except for periods of monitoring system malfunctions, repairs associated with monitoring system malfunctions, and required monitoring system quality assurance or quality control activities (including, as applicable, system accuracy audits, calibration checks, and required zero and span adjustments), failure to collect required data is a deviation of the monitoring requirements. In calculating monitoring results, do not use any data collected during periods of startup and shutdown when the monitoring system is out of control as specified in your site-specific monitoring plan, while conducting repairs associated with periods when the monitoring system is out of control, or while conducting required monitoring system quality assurance or quality control activities.

The permittee must calculate monitoring results using all other monitoring data collected while the process is operating. The permittee must report all periods when the monitoring system is out of control in the semi-annual report.

[40 CFR 63.7535]

13.21 Continuous Compliance

In accordance with §63.7540(a), the permittee must demonstrate continuous compliance with each emission limit in Tables 1 and 2 or 11 through 13 to Subpart DDDDD, the work practice standards in Table 3 to Subpart DDDDD, and the operating limits in Table 4 to Subpart DDDDD that applies according to the methods specified in Table 8 to Subpart DDDDD and paragraphs (a)(1) through (19) of this condition.

(1) Following the date on which the initial compliance demonstration is completed or is required to be completed under §§63.7 and 63.7510, whichever date comes first, operation above the established maximum or below the established minimum operating limits shall constitute a deviation of established operating limits listed in Table 4 of Subpart DDDDD except during performance tests conducted to determine compliance with the emission limits or to establish new operating limits. Operating limits must be confirmed or reestablished during performance tests.

(2) As specified in §63.7550(c), the permittee must keep records of the type and amount of all fuels burned in each boiler or process heater during the reporting period to demonstrate that all fuel types and mixtures of fuels burned would result in either of the following:

(i) Equal to or lower emissions of HCl, mercury, and TSM than the applicable emission limit for each pollutant, if the permittee demonstrates compliance through fuel analysis.

(ii) Equal to or lower fuel input of chlorine, mercury, and TSM than the maximum values calculated during the last performance test, if the permittee demonstrates compliance through performance testing.

(3) If the permittee demonstrates compliance with an applicable HCl emission limit through fuel analysis for a solid or liquid fuel and you plan to burn a new type of solid or liquid fuel, you must recalculate the HCl emission rate using Equation 16 of §63.7530 according to paragraphs (a)(3)(i) through (iii) of this section. The permittee is not required to conduct fuel analyses for the fuels described in §63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii). The permittee may exclude the fuels described in §63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii) when recalculating the HCl emission rate.

(i) The permittee must determine the chlorine concentration for any new fuel type in units of pounds per million Btu, based on supplier data or your own fuel analysis, according to the provisions in your site-specific fuel analysis plan developed according to §63.7521(b).

(ii) The permittee must determine the new mixture of fuels that will have the highest content of chlorine.

(iii) Recalculate the HCl emission rate from your boiler or process heater under these new conditions using Equation 16 of §63.7530. The recalculated HCl emission rate must be less than the applicable emission limit.

(5) If the permittee demonstrates compliance with an applicable mercury emission limit through fuel analysis, and the permittee plans to burn a new type of fuel, the permittee must recalculate the mercury emission rate using Equation 17 of §63.7530 according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (a)(5)(i) through (iii) of this section. The permittee is not required to conduct fuel analyses for the fuels described in §63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii). The permittee may exclude the fuels described in §63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii) when recalculating the mercury emission rate.

(i) The permittee must determine the mercury concentration for any new fuel type in units of pounds per million Btu, based on supplier data or your own fuel analysis, according to the provisions in your site-specific fuel analysis plan developed according to §63.7521(b).

(ii) The permittee must determine the new mixture of fuels that will have the highest content of mercury.

(iii) Recalculate the mercury emission rate from your boiler or process heater under these new conditions using Equation 17 of §63.7530. The recalculated mercury emission rate must be less than the applicable emission limit.

(7) If your unit is controlled with a fabric filter, and the permittee demonstrates continuous compliance using a bag leak detection system, the permittee must initiate corrective action within 1 hour of a bag leak detection system alert and complete corrective actions as soon as practical, and operate and maintain the fabric filter system such that the periods which would cause an alert are no more than 5 percent of the operating time during a 6-month period. The permittee must also keep records of the date, time, and duration of each alert, the time corrective action was initiated and completed, and a brief description of the cause of the alert and the corrective action taken. The permittee must also record the percent of the operating time during each 6-month period that the conditions exist for an alert. In calculating this operating time percentage, if inspection of the fabric filter demonstrates that no corrective action is required, no alert time is counted. If corrective action is required, each alert shall be counted as a minimum of 1 hour. If you take longer than 1 hour to initiate corrective action, the alert time shall be counted as the actual amount of time taken to initiate corrective action.

(10) if your boiler or process heater has a heat input capacity of 10 million Btu per hour or greater, you must conduct an annual tune-up of the boiler or process heater to demonstrate continuous compliance as specified in paragraphs (a)(10)(i) through (vi) of this condition. This frequency does not apply to limited-use boilers and process heaters, as defined in §63.7575, or units with continuous oxygen trim systems that maintain an optimum air to fuel ratio.

(i) As applicable, inspect the burner, and clean or replace any components of the burner as necessary (the permittee may delay the burner inspection until the next scheduled unit shutdown). Units that produce electricity for sale may delay the burner inspection until the first outage, not to exceed 36 months from the previous inspection. At units where entry into a piece of process equipment or into a storage vessel is required to complete the tune-up inspections, inspections are required only during planned entries into the storage vessel or process equipment;

(ii) Inspect the flame pattern, as applicable, and adjust the burner as necessary to optimize the flame pattern. The adjustment should be consistent with the manufacturer's specifications, if available;

(iii) Inspect the system controlling the air-to-fuel ratio, as applicable, and ensure that it is correctly calibrated and functioning properly (you may delay the inspection until the next scheduled unit shutdown). Units that produce electricity for sale may delay the inspection until the first outage, not to exceed 36 months from the previous inspection;

(iv) Optimize total emissions of CO. This optimization should be consistent with the manufacturer's specifications, if available, and with any NO_X requirement to which the unit is subject;

(v) Measure the concentrations in the effluent stream of CO in parts per million, by volume, and oxygen in volume percent, before and after the adjustments are made (measurements may be either on a dry or wet basis, as long as it is the same basis before and after the adjustments are made). Measurements may be taken using a portable CO analyzer; and

(vi) Maintain on-site and submit, if requested by DEQ, an annual report containing the information in paragraphs (10)(vi)(A) through (C) of this condition,

(A) The concentrations of CO in the effluent stream in parts per million by volume, and oxygen in volume percent, measured at high fire or typical operating load, before and after the tune-up of the boiler or process heater;

(B) A description of any corrective actions taken as a part of the tune-up; and

(C) The type and amount of fuel used over the 12 months prior to the tune-up, but only if the unit was physically and legally capable of using more than one type of fuel during that period. Units sharing a fuel meter may estimate the fuel used by each unit.

(12) if your boiler or process heater has a continuous oxygen trim system that maintains an optimum air to fuel ratio you must conduct a tune-up of the boiler or process heater every 5 years as specified in paragraphs (10)(i) through (vi) of §63.7540(a)(12) to demonstrate continuous compliance. The permittee may delay the burner inspection specified in paragraph (a)(10)(i) of §63.7540(a)(12) until the next scheduled or unscheduled unit shutdown, but the permittee must inspect each burner at least once every 72 months.

(13) If the unit is not operating on the required date for a tune-up, the tune-up must be conducted within 30 calendar days of startup.

(16) - (17) if the permittee demonstrates compliance with an applicable emission limit through fuel analysis and the permittee plans to burn a new type fuel, the permittee must recalculate the emission rate using Equations of §63.7530.

[40 CFR 63.7540(a)]

13.22 Reporting

In accordance with §63.7540(b), the permittee must report each instance in which you did not meet each emission limit and operating limit in Tables 1 through 4 or 11 through 13 to Subpart DDDDD that apply to you. These instances are deviations from the emission limits or operating limits, respectively, in Subpart DDDDD. These deviations must be reported according to the requirements in §63.7550.

[40 CFR 63.7540(b)]

13.23 Startup and Shutdown

In accordance with §63.7540(d), for startup and shutdown, the permittee must meet the work practice standards according to item 5 of Table 3 of Subpart DDDDD.

[40 CFR 63.7540(d)]

Notifications, Reports, and Records

13.24 Notifications

In accordance with §63.7545, the permittee shall comply with the following:

(a) The permittee must submit to DEQ all of the notifications in §§63.7(b) and (c), 63.8(e), (f)(4) and (6), and 63.9(b) through (h) that apply to you by the dates specified.

(d) If the permittee is required to conduct a performance test, the permittee must submit a Notification of Intent to conduct a performance test at least 60 days before the performance test is scheduled to begin.

(e) If the permittee is required to conduct an initial compliance demonstration as specified in §63.7530, the permittee must submit a Notification of Compliance Status according to §63.9(h)(2)(ii). For the initial compliance demonstration for each boiler or process heater, the permittee must submit the Notification of Compliance Status, including all performance test results and fuel analyses, before the close of business on the 60th day following the completion of all performance test and/or other initial compliance demonstrations for all boiler or process heaters at the facility according to §63.10(d)(2). The Notification of Compliance Status report must contain all the information specified in paragraphs (e)(1) through (8), as applicable. If the permittee is not required to conduct an initial compliance demonstration as specified in §63.7530(a), the Notification of Compliance Status must only contain the information specified in paragraphs (e)(1) and (8) and must be submitted within 60 days of the compliance date specified in §63.7495(b).

(1) A description of the affected unit(s) including identification of which subcategories the unit is in, the design heat input capacity of the unit, a description of the add-on controls used on the unit to comply with Subpart DDDDD, description of the fuel(s) burned, including whether the fuel(s) were a secondary material determined by you or the EPA through a petition process to be a non-waste under §241.3 of this chapter, whether the fuel(s) were a secondary material processed from discarded non-hazardous secondary materials within the meaning of §241.3 of this chapter, and justification for the selection of fuel(s) burned during the compliance demonstration.

(2) Summary of the results of all performance tests and fuel analyses, and calculations conducted to demonstrate initial compliance including all established operating limits, and including:

(i) Identification of whether the permittee is complying with the PM emission limit or the alternative TSM emission limit.

(ii) Identification of whether the permittee is complying with the output-based emission limits or the heat input-based (i.e., lb/MMBtu or ppm) emission limits,

(3) A summary of the maximum CO emission levels recorded during the performance test to show that the permittee has met any applicable emission standard in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to Subpart DDDDD, if the permittee is not using a CO CEMS to demonstrate compliance.

(4) Identification of whether the permittee plans to demonstrate compliance with each applicable emission limit through performance testing, a CEMS, or fuel analysis.

(5) Identification of whether the permittee plans to demonstrate compliance by emissions averaging and identification of whether the permittee plans to demonstrate compliance by using efficiency credits through energy conservation:

(i) If the permittee plans to demonstrate compliance by emission averaging, report the emission level that was being achieved or the control technology employed on January 31, 2013.

(6) A signed certification that the permittee has met all applicable emission limits and work practice standards.

(7) If the permittee had a deviation from any emission limit, work practice standard, or operating limit, the permittee must also submit a description of the deviation, the duration of the deviation, and the corrective action taken in the Notification of Compliance Status report.

(8) In addition to the information required in §63.9(h)(2), the permittee's notification of compliance status must include the following certification(s) of compliance, as applicable, and signed by a responsible official:

(i) "This facility complies with the required initial tune-up according to the procedures in §63.7540(a)(10)(i) through (vi)."

(ii) "This facility has had an energy assessment performed according to §63.7530(e)."

(iii) Except for units that burn only natural gas, refinery gas, or other gas 1 fuel, or units that qualify for a statutory exemption as provided in section 129(g)(1) of the Clean Air Act, include the following: "No secondary materials that are solid waste were combusted in any affected unit."

(h) If the permittee has switched fuels or made a physical change to the boiler and the fuel switch or physical change resulted in the applicability of a different subcategory, the permittee must provide notice of the date upon which you switched fuels or made the physical change within 30 days of the switch/change. The notification must identify:

(1) The name of the owner or operator of the affected source, as defined in §63.7490, the location of the source, the boiler(s) and process heater(s) that have switched fuels, were physically changed, and the date of the notice.

(2) The currently applicable subcategory under Subpart DDDDD.

(3) The date upon which the fuel switch or physical change occurred.

[40 CFR 63.7545]

Submitted Reports

13.25 Reporting

In accordance with §63.7550, the permittee shall comply with the following:

(a) The permittee must submit each report in Table 9 to Subpart DDDDD that applies.

(b) Unless the EPA has approved a different schedule for submission of reports under §63.10(a), the permittee must submit each report, according to paragraph (h) of this condition, by the date in Table 9 to Subpart DDDDD and according to the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this condition. For units that are subject only to a requirement to conduct an annual, biennial, or 5-year tune-up according to §63.7540(a)(10), (11), or (12), respectively, and not subject to emission limits or operating limits, the permittee may submit only an annual, biennial, or 5-year compliance report, as applicable, as specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this condition, instead of a semi-annual compliance report.

(1) The first semi-annual compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for each boiler or process heater in §63.7495 and ending on July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date that occurs at least 180 days (or 1, 2, or 5 years, as applicable, if submitting an annual, biennial, or 5-year compliance report) after the compliance date that is specified for your source in §63.7495.

(2) The first semi-annual compliance report must be postmarked or submitted no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the first calendar half after the compliance date that is specified for each boiler or process heater in §63.7495. The first annual, biennial, or 5-year compliance report must be postmarked or submitted no later than January 31.

(3) Each subsequent semi-annual compliance report must cover the semiannual reporting period from January 1 through June 30 or the semiannual reporting period from July 1 through December 31. Annual, biennial, and 5-year compliance reports must cover the applicable 1-, 2-, or 5-year periods from January 1 to December 31.

(4) Each subsequent semi-annual compliance report must be postmarked or submitted no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the semiannual reporting period. Annual, biennial, and 5-year compliance reports must be postmarked or submitted no later than January 31.

(5) For each affected source that is subject to permitting regulations pursuant to part 70 or part 71 of this chapter, and if the permitting authority has established dates for submitting semiannual reports pursuant to 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A), the permittee may submit the first and subsequent compliance reports according to the dates the permitting authority has established in the permit instead of according to the dates in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section.

(c) A compliance report must contain the following information depending on how the facility chooses to comply with the limits set in this rule.

(1) If the facility is subject to the requirements of a tune up they must submit a compliance report with the information in paragraphs (c)(5)(i) through (iv) and (xiv) of this condition.

(2) If a facility is complying with the fuel analysis they must submit a compliance report with the information in paragraphs (c)(5)(i) through (iv), (vi), (x), (xi), (xiii), (xv) and paragraph (d) of this condition.

(3) If a facility is complying with the applicable emissions limit with performance testing they must submit a compliance report with the information in (c)(5)(i) through (iv), (vi), (vii), (ix), (xi), (xiii), (xv) and paragraph (d) of this condition.

(4) If a facility is complying with an emissions limit using a CMS the compliance report must contain the information required in paragraphs (c)(5)(i) through (vi), (xi), (xiii), (xv) through (xvii), and paragraph (e) of this condition.

(5) (i) Company and Facility name and address.

(ii) Process unit information, emissions limitations, and operating parameter limitations.

(iii) Date of report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period.

(iv) The total operating time during the reporting period.

(v) If the permittee uses a CMS, including CEMS, COMS, or CPMS, the permittee must include the monitoring equipment manufacturer(s) and model numbers and the date of the last CMS certification or audit.

(vi) The total fuel use by each individual boiler or process heater subject to an emission limit within the reporting period, including, but not limited to, a description of the fuel, whether the fuel has received a non-waste determination by the EPA or the permittee's basis for concluding that the fuel is not a waste, and the total fuel usage amount with units of measure.

(vii) If the permittee is conducting performance tests once every 3 years consistent with §63.7515(b) or (c), the date of the last 2 performance tests and a statement as to whether there have been any operational changes since the last performance test that could increase emissions.

(viii) A statement indicating that the permittee burned no new types of fuel in an individual boiler or process heater subject to an emission limit. Or, if the permittee did burn a new type of fuel and is subject to a HCl emission limit, the permittee must submit the calculation of chlorine input, using Equation 7 of §63.7530, that demonstrates that your source is still within its maximum chlorine input level established during the previous performance testing (for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing) or the permittee must submit the calculation of HCl emission rate using Equation 16 of §63.7530 that demonstrates that your source is still meeting the emission limit for HCl emissions (for boilers or process heaters that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis). If the permittee burned a new type of fuel and are subject to a mercury emission limit, the permittee must submit the calculation of mercury input, using Equation 8 of §63.7530, that demonstrates that your source is still within its maximum mercury input level established during the previous performance testing (for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing), or the permittee must submit the calculation of mercury emission rate using Equation 17 of §63.7530 that demonstrates that your source is still meeting the emission limit for mercury emissions (for boilers or process heaters that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis). If the permittee burned a new type of fuel and are subject to a TSM emission limit, the permittee

must submit the calculation of TSM input, using Equation 9 of §63.7530, that demonstrates that your source is still within its maximum TSM input level established during the previous performance testing (for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing), or the permittee must submit the calculation of TSM emission rate, using Equation 18 of §63.7530, that demonstrates that your source is still meeting the emission limit for TSM emissions (for boilers or process heaters that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis).

(ix) If the permittee wishes to burn a new type of fuel in an individual boiler or process heater subject to an emission limit and the permittee cannot demonstrate compliance with the maximum chlorine input operating limit using Equation 8 of §63.7530 or the maximum mercury input operating limit using Equation 9 of §63.7530, or the maximum TSM input operating limit using Equation 9 of §63.7530 the permittee must include in the compliance report a statement indicating the intent to conduct a new performance test within 60 days of starting to burn the new fuel.

(x) A summary of any monthly fuel analyses conducted to demonstrate compliance according to §§63.7521 and 63.7530 for individual boilers or process heaters subject to emission limits, and any fuel specification analyses conducted according to §§63.7521(f) and 63.7530(g).

(xi) If there are no deviations from any emission limits or operating limits in Subpart DDDDD that apply to the permittee, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission limits or operating limits during the reporting period.

(xii) If there were no deviations from the monitoring requirements including no periods during which the CMSs, including CEMS, COMS, and CPMS, were out of control as specified in §63.8(c)(7), a statement that there were no deviations and no periods during which the CMS were out of control during the reporting period.

(xiii) If a malfunction occurred during the reporting period, the report must include the number, duration, and a brief description for each type of malfunction which occurred during the reporting period and which caused or may have caused any applicable emission limitation to be exceeded. The report must also include a description of actions taken by you during a malfunction of a boiler, process heater, or associated air pollution control device or CMS to minimize emissions in accordance with §63.7500(a)(3), including actions taken to correct the malfunction.

(xiv) Include the date of the most recent tune-up for each unit subject to only the requirement to conduct an annual, biennial, or 5-year tune-up according to §63.7540(a)(10), (11), or (12) respectively. Include the date of the most recent burner inspection if it was not done annually, biennially, or on a 5-year period and was delayed until the next scheduled or unscheduled unit shutdown.

(xv) If the permittee plans to demonstrate compliance by emission averaging, certify the emission level achieved or the control technology employed is no less stringent than the level or control technology contained in the notification of compliance status in §63.7545(e)(5)(i).

(xvi) For each reporting period, the compliance reports must include all of the calculated 30 day rolling average values for CEMS (CO, HCl, SO_2 and mercury), 10 day rolling average values for CO CEMS when the limit is expressed as a 10 day instead of a 30 day rolling average, and PM CPMS data.

(xvii) Statement by a responsible official with that official's name, title, and signature, certifying the truth, accuracy, and completeness of the content of the report.

(d) For each deviation from an emission limit or operating limit in Subpart DDDDD that occurs at an individual boiler or process heater where the permittee is not using a CMS to comply with that emission limit or operating limit, or from the work practice standards for periods of startup and shutdown, the compliance report must additionally contain the information required in paragraphs (d)(1) through (3) of this condition.

(1) A description of the deviation and which emission limit, operating limit, or work practice standard from which the permittee deviated.

(2) Information on the number, duration, and cause of deviations (including unknown cause), as applicable, and the corrective action taken.

(3) If the deviation occurred during an annual performance test, provide the date the annual performance test was completed.

(e) For each deviation from an emission limit, operating limit, and monitoring requirement in Subpart DDDDD occurring at an individual boiler or process heater where the permittee is using a CMS to comply with that emission limit or operating limit, the compliance report must additionally contain the information required in paragraphs (e)(1) through (9) of this condition. This includes any deviations from your site-specific monitoring plan as required in §63.7505(d).

(1) The date and time that each deviation started and stopped and description of the nature of the deviation (i.e., what the permittee deviated from).

(2) The date and time that each CMS was inoperative, except for zero (low-level) and high-level checks.

(3) The date, time, and duration that each CMS was out of control, including the information in §63.8(c)(8).

(4) The date and time that each deviation started and stopped.

(5) A summary of the total duration of the deviation during the reporting period and the total duration as a percent of the total source operating time during that reporting period.

(6) A characterization of the total duration of the deviations during the reporting period into those that are due to control equipment problems, process problems, other known causes, and other unknown causes.

(7) A summary of the total duration of CMS's downtime during the reporting period and the total duration of CMS downtime as a percent of the total source operating time during that reporting period.

(8) A brief description of the source for which there was a deviation.

(9) A description of any changes in CMSs, processes, or controls since the last reporting period for the source for which there was a deviation.

(h) The permittee must submit the reports according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (h)(1) through (3) of this condition.

(1) Within 60 days after the date of completing each performance test (as defined in §63.2) required by this subpart, the permittee must submit the results of the performance tests, including any fuel analyses, following the procedure specified in either paragraph (h)(1)(i) or (ii) of this section.

(i) For data collected using test methods supported by the EPA's Electronic Reporting Tool (ERT) as listed on the EPA's ERT Web site (*http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ert/index.html*), the permittee must submit the results of the performance test to the EPA via the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI). (CEDRI can be accessed through the EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (*https://cdx.epa.gov/*).) Performance test data must be submitted in a file format generated through use of the EPA's ERT or an electronic file format consistent with the extensible markup language (XML) schema listed on the EPA's ERT Web site. If the permittee claims that some of the performance test information being submitted is confidential business information (CBI), the permittee must submit a complete file generated through the use of the EPA's ERT or an alternate electronic file consistent with the XML schema listed on the EPA's ERT Web site, including information claimed to be CBI, on a compact disc, flash drive, or other commonly used electronic storage media to the EPA. The electronic media must be clearly marked as CBI and mailed to U.S. EPA/OAPQS/CORE CBI Office, Attention: Group Leader, Measurement Policy Group, MD C404-02, 4930 Old Page Rd., Durham, NC 27703. The same ERT or alternate file with the CBI omitted must be submitted to the EPA via the EPA's CDX as described earlier in this paragraph

(ii) For data collected using test methods that are not supported by the EPA's ERT as listed on the EPA's ERT Web site at the time of the test, the permittee must submit the results of the performance test to DEQ and EPA at the appropriate address listed in §63.13. (2) Within 60 days after the date of completing each CEMS performance evaluation test (defined in 63.2) the permittee must submit the relative accuracy test audit (RATA) data to the EPA's Central Data Exchange by using CEDRI as mentioned in paragraph (h)(1) of this condition. Only RATA pollutants that can be documented with the ERT (as listed on the ERT Web site) are subject to this requirement. For any performance evaluations with no corresponding RATA pollutants listed on the ERT Web site, the owner or operator shall submit the results of the performance evaluation in paper submissions to DEQ and EPA.

(2) Within 60 days after the date of completing each CEMS performance evaluation test (defined in 63.2) the permittee must submit the results of the performance evaluation following the procedures specified in either paragraph (h)(2)(i) or (ii) of this condition.

(i) For performance evaluations of continuous monitoring systems measuring relative accuracy test audit (RATA) pollutants that are supported by the EPA's ERT as listed on the EPA's ERT Web site at the time of the evaluation, the permittee must submit the results of the performance evaluation to the EPA via the CEDRI. (CEDRI can be accessed through the EPA's CDX.) Performance evaluation data must be submitted in a file format generated through the use of the EPA's ERT or an alternate file format consistent with the XML schema listed on the EPA's ERT Web site. If the permittee claims that some of the performance evaluation information being transmitted is CBI, the permittee must submit a complete file generated through the use of the EPA's ERT or an alternate electronic file consistent with the XML schema listed on the EPA's ERT Web

site, including information claimed to be CBI, on a compact disc, flash drive, or other commonly used electronic storage media to the EPA. The electronic media must be clearly marked as CBI and mailed to U.S. EPA/OAPQS/CORE CBI Office, Attention: Group Leader, Measurement Policy Group, MD C404-02, 4930 Old Page Rd., Durham, NC 27703. The same ERT or alternate file with the CBI omitted must be submitted to the EPA via the EPA's CDX as described earlier in this paragraph.

(ii) For any performance evaluations of continuous monitoring systems measuring RATA pollutants that are not supported by the EPA's ERT as listed on the ERT Web site at the time of the evaluation, the permittee must submit the results of the performance evaluation to DEQ and EPA at the appropriate address listed in §63.13.

(3) The permittee must submit all reports required by Table 9 of Subpart DDDDD electronically via the CEDRI. (CEDRI can be accessed through the EPA's CDX.) The permittee must use the appropriate electronic report in CEDRI for this subpart. Instead of using the electronic report in CEDRI for this subpart, the permittee may submit an alternate electronic file consistent with the XML schema listed on the CEDRI Web site (*http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/cedri/index.html*), once the XML schema is available. If the reporting form specific to this subpart is not available in CEDRI at the time that the report is due, the permittee must submit the report to DEQ and EPA at the appropriate address listed in §63.13. The permittee must begin submitting reports via CEDRI no later than 90 days after the form becomes available in CEDRI.

[40 CFR 63.7550]

Recordkeeping

13.26 Records

In accordance with §63.7555, the permittee shall comply with the following:

(a) The permittee must keep records according to paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) A copy of each notification and report that the permittee submitted to comply with this subpart, including all documentation supporting any Initial Notification or Notification of Compliance Status or semiannual compliance report that the permittee submitted, according to the requirements in §63.10(b)(2)(xiv).

(2) Records of performance tests, fuel analyses, or other compliance demonstrations and performance evaluations as required in §63.10(b)(2)(viii).

(3) For units in the limited use subcategory, the permittee must keep a copy of the federally enforceable permit that limits the annual capacity factor to less than or equal to 10 percent and fuel use records for the days the boiler or process heater was operating.

(b) For each CEMS, COMS, and continuous monitoring system the permittee must keep records according to paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) Records described in §63.10(b)(2)(vii) through (xi).

(2) Monitoring data for continuous opacity monitoring system during a performance evaluation as required in §63.6(h)(7)(i) and (ii).

(3) Previous (*i.e.*, superseded) versions of the performance evaluation plan as required in §63.8(d)(3).

(4) Request for alternatives to relative accuracy test for CEMS as required in §63.8(f)(6)(i).

(5) Records of the date and time that each deviation started and stopped.

(c) The permittee must keep the records required in Table 8 to this subpart including records of all monitoring data and calculated averages for applicable operating limits, such as opacity, pressure drop, pH, and operating load, to show continuous compliance with each emission limit and operating limit that applies to you.

(d) For each boiler or process heater subject to an emission limit in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart, the permittee must also keep the applicable records in paragraphs (d)(1) through (11) of this section.

(1) The permittee must keep records of monthly fuel use by each boiler or process heater, including the type(s) of fuel and amount(s) used.

(3) A copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of maximum chlorine fuel input, using Equation 7 of §63.7530, that were done to demonstrate continuous compliance with the HCl emission limit, for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing. For sources that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis, a copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of HCl emission rates, using Equation 16 of §63.7530, that were done to demonstrate compliance with the HCl emission limit. Supporting documentation should include results of any fuel analyses and basis for the estimates of maximum chlorine fuel input or HCl emission rates. The permittee can use the results from one fuel analysis for multiple boilers and process heaters provided they are all burning the same fuel type. However, the permittee must calculate chlorine fuel input, or HCl emission rate, for each boiler and process heater.

(4) A copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of maximum mercury fuel input, using Equation 8 of §63.7530, that were done to demonstrate continuous compliance with the mercury emission limit for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing. For sources that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis, a copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of mercury emission rates, using Equation 17 of §63.7530, that were done to demonstrate compliance with the mercury emission limit. Supporting documentation should include results of any fuel analyses and basis for the estimates of maximum mercury fuel input or mercury emission rates. The permittee can use the results from one fuel analysis for multiple boilers and process heaters provided they are all burning the same fuel type. However, the permittee must calculate mercury fuel input, or mercury emission rates, for each boiler and process heater.

(5) If, consistent with §63.7515(b), the permittee chooses to stack test less frequently than annually, the permittee must keep a record that documents that your emissions in the previous stack test(s) were less than 75 percent of the applicable emission limit (or, in specific instances noted in Tables 1 and 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart, less than the applicable emission limit), and document that there was no change in source operations including fuel composition and operation of air pollution control equipment that would cause emissions of the relevant pollutant to increase within the past year.

(6) Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of the boiler or process heater, or of the associated air pollution control and monitoring equipment.

(7) Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with the general duty to minimize emissions in §63.7500(a)(3), including corrective actions to restore the malfunctioning boiler or process heater, air pollution control, or monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation.

(8) A copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of maximum TSM fuel input, using Equation 9 of §63.7530, that were done to demonstrate continuous compliance with the TSM emission limit for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing. For sources that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis, a copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of TSM emission rates, using Equation 18 of §63.7530, that were done to demonstrate compliance with the TSM emission limit. Supporting documentation should include results of any fuel analyses and basis for the estimates of maximum TSM fuel input or TSM emission rates. The permittee can use the results from one fuel analysis for multiple boilers and process heaters provided they are all burning the same fuel type. However, you must calculate TSM fuel input, or TSM emission rates, for each boiler and process heater.

(9) The permittee must maintain records of the calendar date, time, occurrence and duration of each startup and shutdown.

(10) The permittee must maintain records of the type(s) and amount(s) of fuels used during each startup and shutdown.

(11) For each startup period, for units selecting paragraph (2) of the definition of "startup" in §63.7575 the permittee must maintain records of the time that clean fuel combustion begins; the time when you start feeding fuels that are not clean fuels; the time when useful thermal energy is first supplied; and the time when the PM controls are engaged.

(12) If the permittee chooses to rely on paragraph (2) of the definition of "startup" in §63.7575, for each startup period, the permittee must maintain records of the hourly steam temperature, hourly steam pressure, hourly steam flow, hourly flue gas temperature, and all hourly average CMS data (*e.g.,* CEMS, PM CPMS, COMS, ESP total secondary electric power input, scrubber pressure drop, scrubber liquid flow rate) collected during each startup period to confirm that the control devices are engaged. In addition, if compliance with the PM emission limit is demonstrated using a PM control device, the permittee must maintain records as specified in paragraphs (d)(12)(i) through (iii) of this section.

> (ii) For a boiler or process heater with a fabric filter, record the number of compartments in service, as well as the differential pressure across the baghouse during each hour of startup.

(13) If the permittee chooses to use paragraph (2) of the definition of "startup" in §63.7575 and the permittee finds that they are unable to safely engage and operate your PM control(s) within 1 hour of first firing of non-clean fuels, the permittee may choose to rely on paragraph (1) of definition of "startup" in §63.7575 or the permittee may submit to the delegated permitting authority a request for a variance with the PM controls requirement, as described below.

> (i) The request shall provide evidence of a documented manufacturer-identified safety issue.
>
> (ii) The request shall provide information to document that the PM control device is adequately designed and sized to meet the applicable PM emission limit.

(iii) In addition, the request shall contain documentation that:

(A) The unit is using clean fuels to the maximum extent possible to bring the unit and PM control device up to the temperature necessary to alleviate or prevent the identified safety issues prior to the combustion of primary fuel;

(B) The unit has explicitly followed the manufacturer's procedures to alleviate or prevent the identified safety issue; and

(C) Identifies with specificity the details of the manufacturer's statement of concern.

(iv) The permittee must comply with all other work practice requirements, including but not limited to data collection, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements.

[40 CFR 63.7555]

13.27 Records Form

In accordance with §63.7560, the permittee shall comply with the following:

(a) The permittee's records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review, according to §63.10(b)(1).

(b) As specified in §63.10(b)(1), the permittee must keep each record for 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record.

(c) The permittee must keep each record on site, or they must be accessible from on site (for example, through a computer network), for at least 2 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record, according to §63.10(b)(1). The permittee can keep the records off site for the remaining 3 years.

[40 CFR 63.7560]

14 Insignificant Activities

14.1 Activities and emission units identified as insignificant under IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01(b) are listed in Table 14.1 to qualify for a permit shield. There are no monitoring, recordkeeping, or reporting requirements for insignificant emission units or activities beyond those required in the facility-wide permit conditions (see Section 3).

Table 144.1 Insignificant Activities

Location	Emission Point/Source Identification	Description	Insignificant Activities IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01(b)(i) Citation
Beet End	91	Sulfur Stove Hood Vent	(b)(i)30
Sugar End	203	Gas Water Heater Vent 203	(b)(i)18
Dry Lime Handling Building	260	Muriatic Acid Tank Vent ITK-26G	(b)(i)l9
Lime Kiln Building	68	Flume Slaker	(b)(i)30
Boiler House	133	Coal Bunker Vent	(b)(i)30
Front Office Building	158	Natural Gas Furnace Vent	(b)(i)l8
Chemical Storage Tanks	195	Muriatic Acid Tank Vent	(b)(i)l9
	196	Caustic Tank Vent	(b)(i)l9
	198	Sulfuric Acid Tank Vent	(b)(i)19
	199	Caustic Tank Vent	(b)(i)19
	200	South Ammonium Bisulfite Tank Vent	(b)(i)19
Miscellaneous	Not applicable	Propane lances for heating rail cars	(b)(i)5
		Wet and pressed pulp handling	(b)(i)30
		Pebble lime storage tanks and pneumatic conveyance system	(b)(i)30
		Lime rock and coke handling from rail cars and storage piles into lime kiln building	(b)(i)30
		Sugar baghouse handling	(b)(i)30
		Coke unloading and storage pile	(b)(i)30
		Lime rock unloading and storage pile	(b)(i)30
		Pellet cooler fan vents P-D2 and P-D3	(b)(i)30
		Beet hauling	(b)(i)30

[IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01(b)(i), 5/3/03]

15 Non-Applicable Requirement Determinations

15.1 IDAPA 58.01.01.675, Fuel-burning Equipment - Particulate Matter, is not applicable to the Pulp Dryer (Section 7) or to the Lime Kilns (Section 9).

[IDAPA 58.01.01.325.01.b, 5/1/94]

15.2 40 CFR 60 Subpart D, Standards of Performance for Fossil-fuel-fired Steam Generators for Which Construction is Commenced After August 17, 1971, is not applicable to the B&W Boiler (Section 5).

[IDAPA 58.01.01.325.01.b, 5/1/94]

16 General Provisions

General Compliance

16.1 The permittee shall comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or revision; or for denial of a permit renewal application.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.a, 5/1/94; 40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(i)]

16.2 It shall not be a defense in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.b, 5/1/94; 40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(ii)]

16.3 Any permittee who fails to submit any relevant facts or who has submitted incorrect information in a permit application shall, upon becoming aware of such failure or incorrect submittal, promptly submit such supplementary facts or corrected information.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.315.01, 5/1/94; 40 CFR 70.5(b)]

Reopening

16.4 This permit may be revised, reopened, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. Cause for reopening exists under any of the circumstances listed in IDAPA 58.01.01.386. Proceedings to reopen and reissue a permit shall follow the same procedures as apply to initial permit issuance and shall affect only those parts of the permit for which cause to reopen exists. Such reopening shall be made as expeditiously as practicable in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.360 through 369.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.c, 5/1/94; IDAPA 58.01.01.386, 3/19/99; 40 CFR 70.7(f)(1), (2); 40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(iii)]

16.5 The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit revision, revocation and reissuance, or termination or of a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.d, 5/1/94; 40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(iii)]

Property Rights

16.6 This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privilege.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.e, 5/1/94; 40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(iv)]

Information Requests

16.7 The permittee shall furnish all information requested by DEQ, within a reasonable time, that DEQ may request in writing to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating the permit or to determine compliance with the permit.

[Idaho Code §39-108; IDAPA 58.01.01.122, 4/5/00; IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.f, 4/5/00; 40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(v)]

16.8 Upon request, the permittee shall furnish to DEQ copies of records required to be kept by this permit. For information claimed to be confidential, the permittee may furnish such records along with a claim of confidentiality in accordance with Idaho Code §9-342A and applicable implementing regulations including IDAPA 58.01.01.128.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.g, 5/1/94; IDAPA 58.01.01.128, 4/5/00; 40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(v)]

Severability

16.9 The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit to any circumstance is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances and the remainder of this permit shall not be affected thereby.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.h, 5/1/94; 40 CFR 70.6(a)(5)]

Changes Requiring Permit Revision or Notice

16.10 The permittee may not commence construction or modification of any stationary source, facility, major facility, or major modification without first obtaining all necessary permits to construct or an approval under IDAPA 58.01.01.213, or complying with IDAPA 58.01.01.220 through 223. The permittee shall comply with IDAPA 58.01.01.380 through 386 as applicable.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.200–223, 4/2/08; IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.i, 3/19/99; IDAPA 58.01.01.380–386, 7/1/02; 40 CFR 70.4(b)(12), (14), (15); 40 CFR 70.7(d), (e)]

16.11 Changes that are not addressed or prohibited by the Tier I operating permit require a Tier I operating permit revision if such changes are subject to any requirement under Title IV of the Clean Air Act (CAA), 42 United States Code (U.S.C.) Section 7651 through 7651c, or are modifications under Title I of the CAA, 42 U.S.C. Section 7401 through 7515. Administrative amendments (IDAPA 58.01.01.381), minor permit modifications (IDAPA 58.01.01.383), and significant permit modifications (IDAPA 58.01.01.382) require a revision to the Tier I operating permit. IDAPA 58.01.01.502(b)(10) changes are authorized in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.384. Off permit changes and required notice are authorized in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.385.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.381–385, 4/5/00; IDAPA 58.01.01.209.05, 4/11/06; 40 CFR 70.4(b)(14), (15)]

Federal and State Enforceability

16.12 Unless specifically identified as a "state-only" provision, all terms and conditions in this permit, including any terms and conditions designed to limit a source's potential to emit, are enforceable: (i) by DEQ in accordance with state law; and (ii) by the United States or any other person in accordance with federal law.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.j, 5/1/94; 40 CFR 70.6(b)(1), (2)]

16.13 Provisions specifically identified as a "state-only" provision are enforceable only in accordance with state law. "State-only" provisions are those that are not required under the Federal Clean Air Act or under any of its applicable requirements or those provisions adopted by the state prior to federal approval.

[Idaho Code §39-108; IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.k, 3/23/98]

Inspection and Entry

16.14 Upon presentation of credentials, the permittee shall allow DEQ or an authorized representative of DEQ to do the following:

- Enter upon the permittee's premises where a Tier I source is located, or emissions related activity is conducted, or where records are kept under conditions of this permit;
- Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that are kept under the conditions of this permit;
- Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and air pollution control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
- As authorized by the Idaho Environmental Protection and Health Act, sample or monitor, at reasonable times, substances or parameters for the purpose of determining or ensuring compliance with this permit or applicable requirements.

[Idaho Code §39-108; IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.l, 5/1/94; 40 CFR 70.6(c)(2)]

New Applicable Requirements

16.15 The permittee shall comply with applicable requirements that become effective during the permit term on a timely basis.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.10, 4/5/00; IDAPA 58.01.01.314.10.a.ii, 5/1/94; 40 CFR 70.6(c)(3) citing 70.5(c)(8)]

Fees

16.16 The permittee shall pay annual registration fees to DEQ in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.387 through IDAPA 58.01.01.397.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.387, 4/2/03; 40 CFR 70.6(a)(7)]

Certification

16.17 All documents submitted to DEQ shall be certified in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.123 and comply with IDAPA 58.01.01.124.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.o, 5/1/94; 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A); 40 CFR 70.5(d)]

Renewal

16.18 The permittee shall submit an application to DEQ for a renewal of this permit at least six months before, but no earlier than 18 months before, the expiration date of this operating permit. To ensure that the term of the operating permit does not expire before the permit is renewed, the permittee is encouraged to submit a renewal application nine months prior to the date of expiration.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.313.03, 4/5/00; 40 CFR 70.5(a)(1)(iii)]

16.19 If a timely and complete application for a Tier I operating permit renewal is submitted, but DEQ fails to issue or deny the renewal permit before the end of the term of this permit, then all the terms and conditions of this permit, including any permit shield that may have been granted pursuant to IDAPA 58.01.01.325, shall remain in effect until the renewal permit has been issued or denied.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.p, 5/1/94; 40 CFR 70.7(b)]

Permit Shield

16.20 Compliance with the terms and conditions of the Tier I operating permit, including those applicable to all alternative operating scenarios and trading scenarios, shall be deemed compliance with any applicable requirements as of the date of permit issuance, provided that:

- Such applicable requirements are included and are specifically identified in the Tier I operating permit; or
- DEQ has determined that other requirements specifically identified are not applicable and all of the criteria set forth in IDAPA 58.01.01.325.01(b) have been met.
- The permit shield shall apply to permit revisions made in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.381.04 (administrative amendments incorporating the terms of a permit to construct), IDAPA 58.01.01.382.04 (significant modifications), and IDAPA 58.01.01.384.03 (trading under an emissions cap).
- Nothing in this permit shall alter or affect the following:
  - Any administrative authority or judicial remedy available to prevent or terminate emergencies or imminent and substantial dangers;
  - The liability of a permittee for any violation of applicable requirements prior to or at the time of permit issuance;
  - The applicable requirements of the acid rain program, consistent with 42 U.S.C. Section 7651(g)(a); and
  - The ability of EPA to obtain information from a source pursuant to Section 114 of the CAA; or the ability of DEQ to obtain information from a source pursuant to Idaho Code §39-108 and IDAPA 58.01.01.122.

[Idaho Code §39-108 and 112; IDAPA 58.01.01.122, 4/5/00; IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.m, 5/1/94; IDAPA 58.01.01.325, 3/19/99; IDAPA 58.01.01.381.04, 382.04, 383.05, 384.03, 385.03, 3/19/99; 40 CFR 70.6(f)]

Compliance Schedule and Progress Reports

16.21 The permittee shall comply with the following:

- For each applicable requirement for which the source is not in compliance, the permittee shall comply with the compliance schedule incorporated in this permit.
- For each applicable requirement that will become effective during the term of this permit and that provides a detailed compliance schedule, the permittee shall comply with such requirements in accordance with the detailed schedule.
- For each applicable requirement that will become effective during the term of this permit that does not contain a more detailed schedule, the permittee shall meet such requirements on a timely basis.
- For each applicable requirement with which the permittee is in compliance, the permittee shall continue to comply with such requirements.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.10, 4/5/00; IDAPA 58.01.01.314.9, 5/1/94; IDAPA 58.01.01.314.10, 4/5/00; 40 CFR 70.6(c)(3) and (4)]

Periodic Compliance Certification

16.22 The permittee shall submit compliance certifications during the term of the permit for each emissions unit to DEQ and the EPA as follows:

- The compliance certifications for all emissions units shall be submitted annually from September 1 to August 31 or more frequently if specified by the underlying applicable requirement or elsewhere in this permit by DEQ.
- The initial compliance certification for each emissions unit shall address all of the terms and conditions contained in the Tier I operating permit that are applicable to such emissions unit, including emissions limitations, standards, and work practices;
- The compliance certification shall be in an itemized form providing the following information (provided that the identification of applicable information may cross-reference the permit or previous reports as applicable):
  - The identification of each term or condition of the Tier I operating permit that is the basis of the certification;
  - The identification of the method(s) or other means used by the permittee for determining the compliance status with each term and condition during the certification period. Such methods and other means shall include, at a minimum, the methods and means required under Subsections 322.06, 322.07, and 322.08;
  - The status of compliance with the terms and conditions of the Tier I operating permit for the period covered by the certification, including whether compliance during the period was continuous or intermittent. The certification shall be based on the method or means designated in Subsection 322.11.c.ii above. The certification shall identify each deviation and take it into account in the compliance certification. The certification shall also identify as possible exceptions to compliance any periods during which compliance is required and in which an excursion or exceedance as defined under 40 CFR Part 64 occurred; and
  - Such information as DEQ may require to determine the compliance status of the emissions unit.

16.23 All original compliance certifications shall be submitted to DEQ and a copy of all compliance certifications shall be submitted to the EPA.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.11, 4/6/05; 40 CFR 70.6(c)(5)(iii) as amended, 62 Fed. Reg. 54900, 54946 (10/22/97); 40 CFR 70.6(c)(5)(iv)]

False Statements

16.24 No person shall knowingly make any false statement, representation, or certification in any form, notice, or report required under this permit or any applicable rule or order in force pursuant thereto.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.125, 3/23/98]

No Tampering

16.25 No person shall knowingly render inaccurate any monitoring device or method required under this permit or any applicable rule or order in force pursuant thereto.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.126, 3/23/98]

Semiannual Monitoring Reports

16.26 In addition to all applicable reporting requirements identified in this permit, the permittee shall submit reports of any required monitoring at least every six months. The permittee's semiannual reporting periods shall be from September 1 to February 28 (or 29 in a leap year) and March 1 to August 31. All instances of deviations from this operating permit's requirements must be clearly identified in the report. The semiannual reports shall be submitted to DEQ within 30 days of the end of the specified reporting period.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.q, 3/23/98; IDAPA 58.01.01.322.08.c, 4/5/00; 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)]

Reporting Deviations and Excess Emissions

16.27 The permittee shall promptly report all deviations from permit requirements including upset conditions, their probable cause, and any corrective actions or preventive measures taken. For excess emissions, the report shall be made in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.130–136. For all other deviations, the report shall be made in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.322.08.c, unless otherwise specified in this permit.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.15.q, 3/23/98; IDAPA 58.01.01.135, 4/11/06; 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)]

Permit Revision Not Required

16.28 No permit revision shall be required under any approved economic incentives, marketable permits, emissions trading, and other similar programs or processes for changes that are provided for in the permit.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.322.05.b, 4/5/00; 40 CFR 70.6(a)(8)]

Emergency

16.29 In accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.332, an "emergency", as defined in IDAPA 58.01.01.008, constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based emissions limitation if the conditions of IDAPA 58.01.01.332.02 are met.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.332.01, 4/5/00; 40 CFR 70.6(g)]